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THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1954

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Column One
BY
David Courtney

FORGIVE me, I haven't much time. This bus goes to the bank and I have to get out next stop. Coalition? — Yes, that's what they call it; but what a coalition government really is I cannot say in so few words. A national government? Not quite that: somebody said it was a grouping of incompatibles with a common preference for power but that was probably a malicious interpretation. (What a crowded bus! It won't be long before we have to pay more for it. It's extraordinary how each new government makes everything more expensive than the last). The great thing about a coalition government is that the parties making it up get what they want and then, if there is anything over, the people get it: that's democracy. What is over for the people? Well, sour cream, for example: you can get it anywhere in town today.

●

DEAR, oh dear, how the bus sways. I didn't hear what you said, Jerusalem? Well, yes, that's a party matter, too, and really not your business or mine. To be sure Jerusalem is a wonderful city, everybody says so, especially the Councillors. I cannot agree that they ought to have their noses rubbed in the cesspit overflow streaming down that street. After all, who elected the Councillors? That's democracy, overflowing cesspits and all; and the ordinary citizens, they're the people who get their noses rubbed in things. That is what is meant by the saying that people get the government they deserve. It's hard on the people, of course; but that's the whole point of democracy; and everyone knows by now that it is better to be governed badly by elected representatives than well by anybody else. Look at the Egyptians, for example: we are always being told to look at the Egyptians and that kind of unfortunate people.

●

THIS is where I get out. The bank is next stop.

Jerusalem, January 15.

Jerusalem Councillors Vote for Elections

Jerusalem Post Reporter

By unanimous vote, the Jerusalem City Council last night requested the Minister of Interior to hold municipal elections as soon as possible. An Opposition demand for elections within four months was defeated by the Coalition motion.

Each Party in the Council took the opportunity to lash its opponent with bitter invective, both right and left-wing spokesmen blaming the shameful state of affairs in Jerusalem partly on the chaos within the Council, and partly on the Government's delay in extending practical aid.

Mr. E. Eliachar (General Zionist) said that even the most brilliant city management would fail confronted with the conditions reigning in the Capital.

The ratepayers simply cannot underwrite a municipal pay-roll of IL.182,000 monthly. He accused the Labour councillors of sabotaging every attempt to cut expenditure — and the left-wing counter-charged with allegations of political manoeuvring.

Uproarious abuse took up all three hours of the session, so that discussion of the municipal strike, the second point on the agenda, was postponed until Sunday. Although Councillors from both sides of the table deprecated that no Council meetings had taken place since the walk-out began three weeks ago, the Mayor did not offer any explanation for the gap.

The municipal employees met yesterday without taking any decision on their return to work.

Meanwhile the dustmen remained at home, and housewives dumped rubbish alongside bins overflowing with a week's garbage.

Mayor Kariv will confer with the employees today, and will try to obtain their consent to the Government's compromise on wage claims.

TRADE PACT WITH ARGENTINA RENEWED

BUENOS AIRES, Thursday (UP). — In an exchange of notes, Foreign Minister Jeronimo Remorino and Israel Minister Arieh Kubovy have agreed to extend for three months the Argentine-Israel trade treaty signed on April 21, 1950, and renewed on March 27, 1953.

G.Z. Party Executive Ratifies Agreement

Jerusalem Post Reporter

In Tel Aviv last night the General Zionist Party Executive approved the draft coalition agreement. The vote was 34-13, with five abstentions. The opposition was led by representatives of large-scale banking and trading interests.

The Mapai Central Committee decided at 1 a.m. to continue its deliberations at 3 p.m. on Sunday as the list of members wishing to participate in the debate is long.

Mr. Joseph Saphir, of the General Zionist coalition talks committee, said after his Party's meeting, that the General Zionists would remain firm that there be only one Deputy Minister of Education. No need existed for an Orthodox Deputy Minister, since religious education remains in its old framework. The real change had come about with the welding together of the Labour and General trend schools; therefore, the Mapai Minister and General Zionist Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. Saphir explained.

The second meeting of representatives of Hapoel Hamizrahi, Mizrahi, the General Zionists and Mapai was held yesterday morning in the office of the Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, in Jerusalem.

Mr. Sharett, according to informed sources, offered several counter-proposals to the religious parties' original seven demands. The General Zionist and Mapai representatives followed Mr. Sharett with suggestions for solving the question of the Mizrahi groups continuing in a new coalition Cabinet.

The Minister of Education, Mr.

(Continued on Page 3, — Col. 7)

C.-o.-L. INDEX UP 4 POINTS

The Cost-of-Living index reached 212 points during December, the Central Bureau of Statistics and Economic Research announced yesterday. This is an increase of four points over the November figure and is due mainly to the rise in the price of seasonal vegetables.

Figures for selected previous months are: September 1951—100; January 1952—113; April—144; August—185; November—175; January 1953—181; April—187; June—197; September—205; November—208.

Israel Admitted To International Bank

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel has been admitted to the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and to the International Monetary Fund, both specialized agencies of the U.N., the Finance Ministry spokesman announced in Jerusalem last night.

"The admission of Israel into these two international bodies displays faith in Israel and its financial situation," he said, "and opens the door for various forms of aid from these institutions."

Negotiations for Israel's entry into the two international organs were initiated last September, when the Government requested admission. They were continued in October in Washington by Mr. David Horowitz, Director-Designate of the State Bank, in cooperation with the Israel Embassy there.

In order that this action should not be delayed until the assembly of the 55 members of the two institutions next Autumn, the members were polled by mail.

Observers here point out that this represents a diplomatic victory when considered against the background of extensive Arab opposition.

A few formalities remain to be completed in Washington, and the Knesset must also vote its approval.

Israel is to subscribe about $1m. to the Fund, and a larger sum in local currency. The Government will be able to purchase about $5.5m. in currencies of

(Continued on Page 3, — Col. 3)

India to Restore Korea PoW's To Each Command

PANMUNJOM, Thursday. — India notified the U.N. and Communist Commands today that she will hand back to them on January 20 more than 22,000 war prisoners who have not been repatriated. The two sides have been unable to agree on the disposition of these prisoners, now in Indian custody.

The U.N. claim that all prisoners should automatically revert to civilian status and be freed at midnight on January 22. But the Chinese and North Koreans contend that the proposed Political Conference must first have a chance to discuss the matter.

General Thimayya has written to U.N. Commander General John Hull, that the Neutral Nations Commission could not agree that the Political Conference had no bearing on the release date for the prisoners.

The prisoners had been placed in Indian custody pending "explanations" to persuade them to go home. But the explanations were so disrupted by arguments that they were given on only ten of the 90 days allotted by the Armistice Agreement. Only about 3,000 men had been interviewed when the explanations stopped on December 23.

General Thimayyas letter stated that the NNRC had no competence to release prisoners, to decide on their final disposition, or to declare their release to civilian status. India had decided on her present course because the rival Commands could not agree on an extension of the custody of the prisoners and because the Armistice Agreement concerning prisoners had not been carried out.

In Washington, this evening, General Matthew Ridgway, Army Chief of Staff, warned that "serious consequences" might result from the Indian move. He said that he is "concerned about Communist reaction" to such a step.

At this morning's meeting of the U.N. and Communist liaison officers, the latter proposed that preliminary talks to arrange a peace conference be resumed on Saturday, but the U.N. replied that Communist "insults" during previous negotiations must first be withdrawn.

(Reuter, UP)

'NO EVIDENCE OF RENEWED WAR'

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP) — General Matthew Ridgway told Senators today that the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff see no evidence that the Communists intend to renew the Korean war.

The Army Chief of Staff made the statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in asking it to approve a mutual defence treaty with South Korea.

Committee Chairman Alexander Wiley asked if the Administration's plan to withdraw two Army divisions from Korea would weaken the U.N. position there.

"Unless there is a substantial deterioration in the situation," regrouping of our forces in and outside the Far East would not weaken our position; in fact, it would add to our flexibility."

Russians Reoccupy Austrian Outpost

VIENNA, Thursday. (UP). — The Russians have reoccupied an important Austrian outpost from which their Occupation troops withdrew last October, Austrian police said tonight. The outpost, St. Valentin, is in the Soviet Zone near the U.S. zonal border.

The Soviet move came as a surprise to Austrian Government officials. Observers could see little reason for the move unless the Soviets intend to establish a checkpoint which formerly they had maintained at Enns.

BEVANS LEAVE

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday.— Mr. and Mrs. Aneurin Bevan left Israel by El Al tonight for London after a 10-day visit as guests of the Government.

The visitors were seen off by Mr. L. Saviz, Chief Assistant to the Political Adviser of the Foreign Ministry; Mrs. Rebecca Sieff, Mr. Meyer Weisgal, Aluf-Yigal Alon and a large crowd of friends and well-wishers.

State of Emergency In Egypt; News Blacked Out

Prison Camps Filling Up

CAIRO, Thursday. — The Egyptian Government today declared a state of emergency throughout the country following its dissolution of the Moslem Brotherhood and arrest of over 450 Brotherhood leaders. The Revolution Council has still published no statement on its decision to dissolve the Brotherhood.

War-time camps in the Western Desert are being filled with arrested Brotherhood members, but the State-controlled radio and the Press are silent under a tight censorship.

The Minister for Wakfs (endowments), Sheikh Ahmed Hassan el Bakhory, has began talks with Ulemas to explore the possibility of Government cooperation with a dissident faction of the Brotherhood.

This faction had opposed the ban by the leadership on members joining the Government-sponsored Liberation Rally.

It was a clash between members of the Liberation Rally and Moslem Brotherhood University students on Tuesday that led to the Revolution Council's decision to strike at the Brotherhood. The Government accused the Brotherhood of following a policy of "revolt against the regime."

Arrests are still going on today. Mounted troops armed with tommy guns are guarding Government buildings and steel-helmeted police are guarding mosques and patrolling the main streets.

Minimum Disturbance

Observers here believe that President Nagib's military junta with the minimum of disturbance, has been completely successful in overpowering the Brotherhood, a powerful political-religious organization claiming membership of several millions.

Salah Ashmawy the black-bearded, ascetic-looking leader of the dissident faction in the Brotherhood, said today that he is negotiating with the Government to save the Brotherhood and to spare its vast funds from confiscation.

"I personally favour cooperation with the Government—not for the sake of this Government, but for the sake of Egypt and Islam as a whole," he said.

He declared that the Brotherhood is anti-British, but scoffed at reports that Supreme Guide Dr. Hassan Hodeiby had been arrested because he had conspired with the British Embassy against the Government.

A British Embassy spokesman today described as "utter nonsense" Egyptian reports of a conspiracy between the British Embassy and the Moslem Brotherhood to overthrow the Cairo Government. *(UP, Reuter)*

NAGIB RECEIVES U.K. AMBASSADOR

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — British Ambassador Sir Ralph Stevenson saw President Nagib today for the first time since he returned here from extended leave last month.

They conferred on Anglo-Egyptian relations and the general Middle East situation, it was understood.

EGYPT RELEASES ISRAEL MEAT

CAIRO, Thursday (UP). — The Egyptian Government has ordered the release of 153 tons of meat and other foods destined for Israel which were unloaded from the Italian freighter Franca Maria on December 17 at Port Said, it was reported today.

The ship's owners have been advised to pick up the cargo.

Mass Jet Flight To North Africa

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday (UP). — The first mass flight of jet planes from this country to strategic Air Command bases in North Africa took off from Lockbourne Air Force base early today for a 45-day training period.

Air Force officials said that 28 jet reconnaissance planes of the 223rd Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron moved out in flights of two at 20 minute intervals. Some 600 men took part.

Eban Sees Vyshinsky; UN Debate Deferred

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday.— Israel Ambassador Abba Eban is due to meet Senior Soviet Delegate Andrei Vyshinsky this evening to clarify Russia's attitude to the Syrian complaint on Israel's exploitation of the waters of the Jordan River.

The oft-postponed meeting of the Security Council on the issue, due to have been held today, was suddenly put off for one week last night at the request of the Western Powers. It is understood that they are not confident that their resolution will be able to receive sufficient support. They also do not want to risk a Soviet veto.

The Western delegates today began renewed negotiations with other Security Council members in an attempt to seek a compromise.

The Arab States are demanding that the resolution should provide for Syria's right to veto Israel's plans to set up a hydro-electric power scheme on the Jordan, while Russia is also insisting that the parties to the dispute be forced to seek agreement on the issue.

Syria has demanded that the whole project be dropped. Israel denies Syria any rights in the matter, as her territory is in no way affected. *(INA, UP)*

Dispute Over Site Delays Berlin Talks

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — The State Department said today that talks between Big Four officials over a site for the Berlin Conference will be resumed "in the next day or two."

Department Spokesman Henry Suydam, at a Press conference, emphatically denied reports that these preliminary meetings have been broken off.

"The Department expects these procedural details to be ironed out and is confident that the Foreign Ministers' Conference will begin on January 25," he said.

The meetings between the three West Berlin Commandants and a representative of the Soviet High Commission were suspended today when the Western side expressed its inability to concede the Russian demand that one out every two meetings of the Foreign Ministers be held in East Berlin. The West now favours using the Allied Control Authority building in the American sector of the city.

An Allied High Commission spokesman stated this evening that a new Soviet proposal is for the Ministers to meet on January 25 in that building and on the following day in East Berlin.

This proposal has now been referred to the Western Governments, and the preliminary talks accordingly postponed.

Western delegates said this evening that the talks have so far been businesslike and friendly and free from propaganda. *(Reuter, UP)*

U.S. INSISTING ON ALL-GERMAN POLL

BONN, Thursday (Reuter). — American High Commissioner James Conant, in an interview here today, said that the U.S. would insist at the Berlin Conference that free elections in all Germany precede the forming of any all-German Government.

Germans Can Manage Own Voting—'Pravda'

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter).— The Communist Party newspaper "Pravda" said today that all-German elections under foreign supervision "could not be called free."

The paper was commenting on reports that Western experts preparing for the Berlin Foreign Ministers' Conference were proposing all-German elections under the supervision of neutral observers such as Sweden, Iceland and Switzerland.

Arabs Again Reject Talks With Israel

The Political Committee of the Arab League, at its session in Cairo yesterday, decided that Jordan should again reject the U.N. Secretary General's request for direct talks with Israel, ANA reports. The Committee sent its decision to Amman where the reply to Mr. Hammarskjoeld will be drafted. The text of the reply will be published after it has been sent to New York.

Jordan Premier Fawzi Mulki told correspondents in Cairo that one of the main reasons for the rejection of the request is the fact that any alteration in the delicate relations between Israel and Jordan has direct and immediate bearing on Egypt, Syria and the Lebanon, who also have armistice agreements with Israel.

At its afternoon session, the Political Committee began a discussion on the establishment of Arab League propaganda offices in Ankara and in Europe.

'Johnston' Rejected

The Economic Subcommittee yesterday decided to reject the Johnston scheme for overall development of Middle East water resources. It recommended that each Arab country should implement its own local irrigation scheme for the present. The recommendation is now to go to the full Economic Committee for approval.

The Iraqi proposal for a Federal Union presented by Premier Fadel Jamali is an open attempt to destroy the unity of the Arab League and permit Iraq and the Lebanon to be free to associate with a Western Middle East defence organization, the Old City daily "A-Diffa" said editorially yesterday. "When will our leaders stop plotting against each other and instead be frank with one another?" the paper asks.

(Leader, — Page 4)

Iraq Claims Support In Bid for US Aid

BEIRUT, Thursday (UP). — Diplomatic sources reported today that Iraqi Premier Fadil Jamali obtained Arab League approval for possible U.S. military assistance at the League's recent sessions. Dr. Jamali stopped here en route from the Cairo meeting to Baghdad and called on Lebanese President Camille Chamoun.

Diplomatic quarters also said that Major Salah Salem, Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, presented to the new Government of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Jamali's plan for an Arab Federation. The programme received Sudanese approval in principle, although the Khartoum Government still will remain outside the Arab League, it was reported.

Helicopters Rescue Avalanche Survivors

FRIEDRICHSHAVEN, Germany Thursday (UP). — Swiss and American helicopters flew the last of the rescued survivors out of Austria's "Death Valley" today, but ground forces planned another night-long hunt for victims who may still be alive in a pocket deep inside the avalanche snow.

The official death toll in the Austrian disasters rose tonight to 120 with at least 20 others still missing. Long black flags fluttered from rooftops throughout stricken Vorarlberg Province, where a week of mourning has been ordered.

Weather officials said that there is "no acute danger" of further avalanches.

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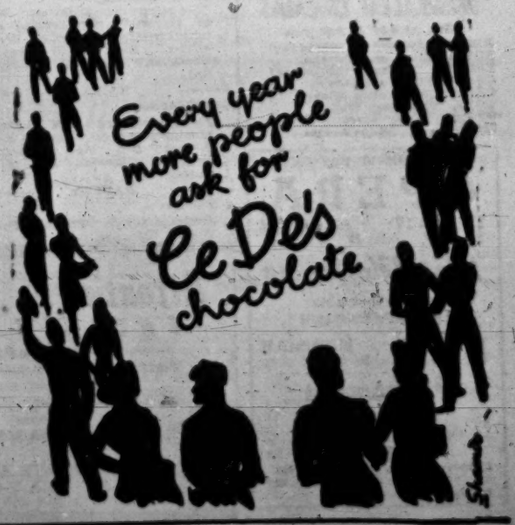

Social & Personal

Mr. Y. Eisenberg, Director of Courts Administration, and Mrs. Eisenberg held a reception on Wednesday for the newly appointed Supreme Court Judges and State Attorney. Dr. M. Smoira, Supreme Court President, Mr. H. Cohen, Attorney-General, were among the guests. Al members of the Supreme Court, the District Court of Jerusalem and of the faculty of the Hebrew University Law School were present.

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Two new U.N. observers arrived by S.A.S. from Sweden yesterday. They are Carl S. Rosenius and Lt. G. Svedlund.

•

The family of the late Mrs. Yehudith Schwabe, wife of Dr. Moshe Schwabe, Professor of Greek Language and Literature at the Hebrew University, and the members of the University's Department of Classics have jointly estal shed a Yehudith Schwabe Prize in Classics for a student of the Hebrew University. This announcement is made on the first anniversary of Mrs. Schwabe's death. The first award of the prize, which is valued at IL.120 for 1953/54, will be made in May.

•

Prof. Y. Eisner, formerly Director of Vocational Education in the Ministry of Labour, has returned from the U.S. and has taken up his new appointment as Director General of the Hadassah Vocational Education Services.

•

Dr. S. Ginossar, Lecturer in the Faculty of Law in the Hebrew University, has been promoted to the rank of Associate Professor of Civil and Criminal Procedure.

•

Mr. Arye Sharon, the architect, left by SAS yesterday for India, to give a series of lectures on town planning, under U.N. auspices.

•

Mr. Julius Model of Haifa, has left for India, Ceylon and Burma on an export drive for prominent manufacturers.

•

BIRTH

GORDON — To Esther (née Goldman), wife of Amos Gordon, on Thursday, January 14, at Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv — a son.

•

BIRTH and BRITH MILAH

MUGGIA — To Costanza (née Sullam), wife of Dr. Giulio Muggia a son. The Brith Milah will take place at Bet Yoldot "Hadassah", Hakirya, Tel Aviv, on Sunday, January 17, 1954, at 12 noon. This is the only intimation.

'Tu B'Shvat' Exhibit In Jerusalem

In connection with "Tu B'Shvat" (New Year of the Trees), an exhibition of Flowers and Plants of Israel and the World will open tomorrow at 11 a.m. in the Bet Ha'am in Jerusalem.

The exhibition will be opened by Rabbi M. Cohen who will speak on "Tu B'Shvat." Mr. E. Feuchtwanger will lecture on "Under Jerusalem's Trees in Biblical Times."

The exhibit will remain open up to and including Tuesday ("Tu B'Shvat") from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4-7 p.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Herzl, Rehov Jaffa, 3059. Zichron Moshe, near Edison cinema, 4191.
TEL AVIV: Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66426. Zucker, 27 Sheinkin, 3685. Gruenberg, 46 King George, 62643. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 25633. Baruch, Hatikva Qr. 67406.
JAFFA: Al Kanal, 65 Rehov 4, 8361. **RAMAT GAN:** Lifshitz, 19 Herzl. **GIVATAYIM:** Mameluke, Borochov Qr.
HAIFA: Herzlia, 1 Herzlia, 4014. Weisel Lebanoni, 31 Atzmaut, 3586.
KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Motzkin, 7202.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Assuta, 12 King George, 4873. Many, Mahane Yehuda, 3048.
TEL AVIV (8 a.m.-7 p.m.): Tabatchnik, 17 Allenby, 4553. Michlin, 113 Allenby 3283. Shore, 54 King George, 22963. Mossson, 83 Ben Yehuda, 22481. Bracha, 243 Dizengoff, 63487. Ziva, Hatikva Qr., 67403. **TEL AVIV** (7-12 p.m.): Kolberg, 29 Allenby, 3368. Yaffe, 173 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Moscovici, 25 King George, 62650. Pilleradorf, 27 Nahlat Binyamin, 4068. Ziva, Hatikva Qr., 67403. **JAFFA** (all day): Briut, 6 Rehov 1, 892233. **RAMAT GAN:** Aliya, 2 Yahalom. **GIVAT RAMBAM:** Rambam.
HAIFA: Massada, 30 Massada, 2967. Hakochav, 28 Wadi Salib. **MT. CARMEL:** Ahuza, 4 Pine, 6964.
KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Motzkin, 7202.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. I. Lowinger, 40 Mea She'arim, 2377. Dr. Tryfus, 32 King George, 2035.
TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25843. Dr. N. L. Sacher, 165 Dizengoff, 26833. **JAFFA:** Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 66.
HAIFA: Dr. A. Csobal, 94 Pevsner, 3696. Dr. Y. Bushanski, 85 Moria, 60023. Dr. L. Herscu, 24 Allenby, 4960. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 4662.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. E. Pereis, 12 Keren Kayemet, 5055. Dr. Y. Shore, 20 Rashi.
TEL AVIV and JAFFA: Same as yesterday.
HAIFA: Dr. H. Sherman, 9 Haneviim, 3434. Dr. K. Golergant, 1 Gilad, 4170. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 4662. Dr. Sultasi, 105 Jaffa, 6444.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.

ARMON: Lullaby of Broadway.
EDEN: Above and Beyond.
EDISON: "Eroica" (Beethoven)
ORGIL: Where's Charley?
ORION: What Price Glory.
ORNA: The Glass Wall.
STUDIO: Love Story.
ZION: Le P... Respectueuse.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL
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Tuesday, Jan. 19, 8.15 p.m.
Tales of Hoffmann
Opera in 3 acts by J. OFFENBACH
TEL AVIV: HABIMAH
Tuesday, Jan. 26 at 8.15 p.m.
Fledermaus
(The Bat)
Operetta in 3 Acts by J. Strauss
Tickets: Bulka 67 Allenby Rd Tel Aviv. Tel. 5018 and at the Habimah Box office.

Tel Aviv Starts Anti-Pork Campaign

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Municipality here is embarking on an immediate campaign against the sale of pork within the present scope of the law, and a by-law is being prepared to deal radically with the sale of this non-kosher meat.

At a meeting yesterday between Mayor Levanon, Deputy Mayor A. Boyer (Hapoel Hamizrahi) and heads of departments, it was decided:

- To apprehend all hawkers selling pork or non-kosher sausages;
- To increase supervision of groceries and any other shops which sell pork and to take legal steps against offenders, to the limit of requesting the withdrawal of licences.
- To suggest to the Municipal Council that in future any licence given to a shop selling foodstuffs should be made on the condition that pork will not be sold.

Bonn Votes to Permit Part in European Army

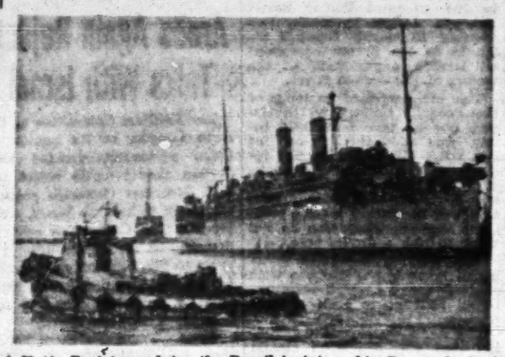
BONN, Thursday. — A bill to permit West German participation in the European Army project was passed to Committee by the Bundestag today after a ten minute debate on the first reading.

The European Army Treaty has been approved by both Houses of the West German Parliament but the present Bill is meant to remove constitutional objections.

As the vote was by a show of hands, it was not apparent whether there was the two-thirds majority which will be needed on the second and third readings to adopt the necessary constitutional changes.

The Social Democrats opposed the first reading, as they are against public debate which might prejudice the imminent Four Power talks where the reunification of Germany is to be discussed. *(AFP, Reuter)*

Brazil Guest Sails Today



A Haifa Port tug salutes the Brazil training ship Duque de Caxias leaving today after a goodwill visit. Photo by Suesskind.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The visiting Brazilian training ship, "Duque de Caxias," which arrived here on a goodwill visit on Tuesday, is leaving this morning for Alexandria.

President Ben-Zvi yesterday received the ship's captain and five of his officers.

In the morning, the group visited Mount Herzl and the Military Cemetery, where the Captain laid a wreath on the grave of the Unknown Soldier.

A second group, composed of six officers, crossed into Jordan to visit the Holy Sites in the Old City.

A football team from the ship yesterday held a local Navy eleven to a 2-2 draw in the Haifa Municipal Stadium. The visitors were 2-0 down at half time, but staged a wonderful recovery in the second half. The play was on a high level.

The sailors visited Haifa yesterday and several tours to Holy places in the country were arranged. The red coats and white forage caps of the 100 marines aboard the ship have been a source of curiosity of Haifa residents.

NORMS TOO LOW AT HAIFA PORT

The work output of Haifa Port gangs loading citrus is twice the established norm only because the standard is too low, the Port Management announced yesterday. The 15 to 16-man gangs load an average of 4,000 to 5,000 crates a day, while the norm calls for 2,400 crates. The workers receive additional pay for all work done over and above that figure.

In December, 567,000 crates weighing 28,352 tons were loaded. This rate of loading is satisfactory, it was said.

Two new quays with a total length of 460 metres are to be added in another month to the Port, it was announced.

The water near the new quays is 11 metres deep and will accommodate luxury liners which formerly had to anchor at the breakwater and disembark passengers in launches.

First Export From Kishon Port

The first export shipment of sulphuric acid, consisting of 500 tons prepared by Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., is to be loaded aboard a Turkish vessel in Kishon Port next month, it was announced yesterday. This will be the first export to leave Kishon Port.

The Turkish ship is to return at least once a month for a year to load similar shipments, it was said.

JOHANNESBURG FAIR

Israel industry is to take part in the Johannesburg International Fair of next April on a large scale. Information may be obtained from the Manufacturers' Association, 13 Rehov Montefiore, Tel Aviv, where a secretariat has been established to provide information and facilitate registration for the exhibitors.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

★ **Libraries:**
American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Rd. Entrance free, 9-12; 2-4.

★ **Archaeology:** —
Permanent exhibition and finds from excavation near Ein Gedi, Dept. of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Daily 9-1.

★ **Recorded Music:** —
"Music to Inspire." Franck: Symphony in D-minor with Pierre Monteux and the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium. 8.30 p.m.

★ **Exhibitions:** —
Drawings by Leopold Krakauer. Copper works by Abraham Habbah. — Memorial Exhibition of copper engravings by Joseph Hecht, Dutch and Italian Old Masters (oil paintings). Exhibit of the month: Blue glass bottle, Palestinian workshop, first century C.E. National Museum Bezalel. 9-1 (tomorrow 10-1).
Paintings by Ruth Arion and Zvi Gal. Artists' House, 10-1.

★ **Tours:** —
Hebrew University conducted tour, new administration building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta. 10 a.m.

★ **Film Show:** —
Keren Hayesod, 11.30-12.30.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibitions:** —
a) Oil Paintings, Gouaches and Wood-cuts by Ya'acov Eisensher. b) Oil Paintings and drawings by R. Louisida.
"Leonardo the Artist and Man of Science," photographs and reproductions "Illustrated Manuscripts." Sketches by Leopold Krakauer, Municipal Museum, 10-1.

HAIFA

★ **Exhibitions:** —
In memory of Kurt Reinsch, paintings and drawings by Kurt Reinsch and his colleagues. Municipal Museum. 10-1. (Tomorrow: 10-1, 4-6).

HADERA

★ **Theatre:** —
American-Indian Dance "Pow-Wow." 8.30 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ **Plays** —
"For Services Rendered"; Masseh, Jerusalem Theatre Group; Y.M.C.A., 8 p.m.

★ **Recorded Music:** —
Brahms: Symphony No. 4 with Eugene Ormandy. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium. 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Concert:** —
String Quartets by Mozart, Kaminski, Schubert ("Death and the Maiden"). Museum. 8.30 p.m.

★ **Theatre:** —
"My Sister Eileen." Chamber Theatre, Mograbi. 6.30 p.m.
"Home and Sea." Chamber Theatre, Mograbi. 9.30 p.m.
Habimah, "The Living Corpse." Habimah Theatre, 6.30 & 9.30 p.m.

★ **Drama Reading:** —
Scenes from Faust (Goethe), Don Carlos (Schiller), Nathan der Weise (Lessing). Auspices: Artists' Collective, Bet Hahalutsot, 87a King George St. 8.30 p.m.

★ **Entertainment:** —
Concert at Nogn Cafe, from 5 p.m. to 12 midnight. Dance and dine at the Cocktail Bar.

HAIFA

★ **Exhibitions:** —
Aquarelles of six Israel painters from the "Tracim" collection; also exhibition of Modern Jewellery by Y. Peter. The Tracim Art Gallery, 4 Rehov Baerwald, opp. Zion Hotel, 10-1, 4-7 p.m.

★ **Theatre:** —
American-Indian Dance "Pow-Wow," Orah Cinema. 9 p.m.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 4
Conductor: WALTER SUSSKIND
Soloist: ISAAC STERN
TEL AVIV:
Sat., Jan. 16 — Series "I"
Sun., Jan. 17 — Workers
Tues., Jan. 19 — Series "Z"
Thurs., Jan. 21 — Series "S"
JERUSALEM:
Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Attention!
ENGLISH SPEAKING
members and sympathisers of the General Zionist Party are cordially invited to attend the inaugural meeting of the Tel Aviv Branch on Sunday, January 17, at 8.30 p.m. at the Z.O.A. House. Address by
DR. EMANUEL NEUMAN
on
"THE STATE AND THE CITIZEN"
MR. DAVID DUNSKY
will preside.

Fascists Hurl Grenades At Rebel Members

FOGGIA, Italy, Thursday (Reuter).—A group of Fascists hurled four hand grenades into their own local headquarters here last night in an attempt to ferret out several Party rebels who had barricaded themselves in the building. There were no casualties.

The rebels mostly youths, call themselves "autonomists." Fascists who do not recognize central Party authority.

PERSIAN ENVOY IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).—The New Persian Charge d'Affaires to Britain, Dr. Afshar Ghassemlou, arrived here from Paris today to re open the Persian Embassy. The Embassy was closed when former Persian Prime Minister Mossadegh broke off diplomatic relations with Britain in October 1952.

T.A. COUNCILLOR VISITS LORD MAYOR OF LONDON

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Noel Bowater, today received Rabbi J. Abramovi ber of the Tel Aviv Municipal Council who is in Britain on behalf of the religious school system of Israel. The Rabbi presented him with an illuminated Hebrew manuscript of the Haggada.

U.K. Strikes Spread

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).—"Guerrilla" strikes by British electricians seeking higher wages spread today to two more vital defence projects — a giant oil refinery in the Northwest and an Atomic weapon research centre in Berkshire.

Adenauer Asks Better Care for Nazi Criminals

BONN, Thursday (Reuter). — The Western Allied High Commissioners have passed on to their Governments a request by West German Chancellor Adenauer to bring up at the Four Power conference in Berlin the question of the seven chief Nazi criminals imprisoned at Spandau Prison, an Allied spokesman said yesterday.

Dr. Adenauer, in a letter to the High Commissioners, proposed that the Western Powers seek Soviet approval for improving the treatment of the Spandau prisoners, particularly of the old and sick ones such as former Foreign Minister Konstantin von Neurath and former Grand Admiral Erich Raeder.

Spandau Prison in Berlin is run jointly by the Americans, British, French and Russians. Decisions must be unanimous.

Meanwhile, East Berlin newspapers yesterday attacked West Berlin authorities for authorizing a meeting of the "Fascist" Stahlhelm (Steel Helmet) organization of war veterans to be held here on Sunday.

"Neues Deutschland," chief newspaper of the East German Communist Party, said that the meeting will be a "great provocation which must be prevented by Communists, Socialists and trade unionists."

ANTI-SEMITES. — Five Baltimore youths have been detained in connection with the desecration of a synagogue in West Baltimore. The police attribute the act to anti-Semitism.

Press Review :

Israel Representation at Berlin Talks Considered Necessary

Commenting on the impending Berlin conference, "Zmanim" (Progressive) urges the necessity of some kind of Israel representation. In view of the fact that the Jewish people were the main victims of the Nazis (and that Israel now represents the Jewish people) such representation is necessary at a conference at which the future of Germany will be considered.

"Ha'arets" (Independent) surveys the situation in Egypt after the dissolution of the Moslem Brotherhood and reaches the conclusion that this organization in its illegal state may become even more dangerous to the ruling junta than it was hitherto.

"Hatzofe" (World Misrahi Union) stresses the grave dangers to Israel which have appeared now that the U.S. has decided to arm some Arab countries. The paper mentions a number of recent declarations and actions of the Arab governments as further signs of their aggressive political and military intentions.

King Saud's Horn

Commenting on the recent declaration of the King of Saudi Arabia (about the desirability of sacrificing ten million Arabs in order to win back "Palestine"), "Haboker" (General Zionist) says that the new king (like his father) uses the Palestine issue mainly to "blow his own horn." His actual readiness to help the Palestinian Arabs was demonstrated by the size of the Saudi Arabian contingent (and its fighting quality) in 1948 and the ludicrously small measure of help given to the Arab refugees by a ruler who annually receives tens of millions of dollars from the oil companies.

However that may be, says "Haboker," the State Department must be asked whether the expressed willingness to attack Israel is the only criterion for shipping arms to the Middle East.

"Herut" draws attention to the new practice of the U.N. observers to refuse to deal with "civil infiltration" apart from such cases where it can be "proved" that the civilians have been "hired" by the Arab governments or armies. "Herut" calls this practice, which has become systematic, a double-edged sword and no one should be astonished if Israel draws the obvious conclusions. The paper demands that in view of the provocative attitude of the U.N. observers the whole issue should be raised again and the presence of foreign inspectors on Israel territory should not be permitted.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) sharply criticizes the Mapai-General Zionist agreement and says that the Mapam-Mapai talks from the outset revealed that Mapai was not ready to consider a pact between the two workers' parties, but attempted to use the talks as a diversion. Mapam would have been a Mapai satellite in the Government.

Sneh's 'Smol'

"Smol," a news sheet published every fortnight by the Sneh faction, prints what it calls the minutes of the session of the Mapam executive at which it was decided to call off the talks with Mapai. The minutes, "Smol" says, were written by one of its remaining undercover members within the Mapam leadership.

Other topics dealt with in the morning Press included: the visit of Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Miss Jennie Lee and Mr. David Morse in Israel ("Omer"), the strike threatened by Eshed ("Zmanim"), Jerusalem municipal affairs ("Hamodia") and the agreement reached between "Yad Vashem" and YIVO and the Centre of Jewish Documentation in Paris ("Davar").

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Teacher Throws Papers At Duke of Edinburgh

WELLINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — Police arrested a man here yesterday who rushed up to the Duke of Edinburgh's car and tossed a sheaf of documents into it.

The Duke was leaving the National Gallery building after addressing a gathering of 350 scientists.

The man is believed to be a school teacher. It is thought that he was trying to interest the Duke in a scientific project and did not intend an attack on his personal safety. He was understood to have been released after questioning.

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 4.21 p.m. today and ends at 5.35 p.m. tomorrow

WEEKLY PORTION

B'shala: Sh'mot 13,17 to 17,16 **Haftarah:** Shoftim 4,4 to 5,31

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha, 12.45 p.m. & 3.30 p.m.; Arvit, 5.30 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Abdut Israel Congregation Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road. Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing Sermon: Dr. Shmuel Bension.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit, 5.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.) Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m., Minha, 12.30 & 4.30 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.30 p.m.

Young Israel (97 Bograshov St.): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.: Minha, 4.30 p.m.

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SUMMONS

Magistrate's Court Jerusalem

(Civil action) No. 962/52

Misrad Vesek Ltd., represented by M. Gratch, advocate, whose address for service is: 2 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem: — Plaintiff, vs. 1. Tucky, 2 Alex Zadek: — Defendants.

To Tucky and Alex Zadek:

Whereas Misrad Vesek Ltd. (the Plaintiff) has instituted an action against you for the recovery of possession of a store upon the claim set out in the statement of claim, copies of which are deposited for you in the Registry of this Court, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court to answer the said claim on the 28th of March 1954 at 8.30 a.m. and also to file in the Registry of this Court not later than March 15, 1954 a written defence to the said claim and to serve a copy thereof upon the plaintiff at his address for service. Take notice, that in default of your so doing the Plaff. may proceed therein and judgment may be given in your absence.

Dated this 1st day of January 1954.

Yigal M. Towfik, Court Clerk

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3% 1956 (reg.)	101	—
Pop. Loans		
1949/59 (IL.10)	99½	+½
1950/75 (IL.10)	90½	+½
3½% Tavel Dollar	1365	+1½
3½% Tavel Dollar	1380	+1
3½% War Loan 54/59	89½	—
3½% Govt. Bonds large	93	+½
Pal. Bearer Bd.		
Ser. 1	73	+½
Ser. 2	73	+½
Ser. 3	73½	—½
B. Leumi Ord. sh.	200	+1½
A.F.B. Invest.		
4% Debs. 50/70	96	—
4½% Pref. sh.	102½	—½
Ord. sh. "B"	117	—½
Gen. Mortg. Bk.		
4% Debs. 48/68	77½	—
6% Pref. sh.	77	+½
Bizur		
4% Debs. 46/58	93½	—
4½% Debs. 52/66 reg.	76½	—
Nir Ltd.		
4% Debs. 39/59	88	—
5% Pref. sh.	71½	—
Pass Debs. 4% 42/62	73½	—
P.L.D.C. Ord. sh.	174	+3a.c½
5% Debs.	92	+1½
Afr Pal. Inv. Ord. sh.	134½	+2½
Rassco		
4% Debs 56/68	70	—
6% Pref. Ord. sh.	93½	+½
Pal. Potash 6% Pref. sh.	425	+25
"A" ord. sh.	215	+5a)
Pal. Elec. Ord. sh. (Iar.)	460	+9
Mekoroth Pref. sh.	79½	+½
Ata 4% "C" Pref.sh.	110	—
Ord. "B" sh.	154½	+1½
6-8% Con. Debs.	101½	—
"Kurdanah" Ord "B" sh	165½	+1½
Assis-Bej. "B" sh	167½	+½
"Teva" Ord. sh	102½	—
Nesher 6% Debs Ser. A	119½	+1½
Pal. Cold St. 7% Debs.	137½	+½
Lodzia 4½% Pref. sh	76½	—½
S.A. Binyan Ord sh	83	—b)
Pal. Centr. Tr. pref. sh	94	—a)

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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	54	—1	6	10
Haifa Port	47	5	14	15
Natanya	50	4	16	17
Tel Aviv	47	3	17	19
Tel Aviv Port	48	4	15	18
Lydda Airport	41	3	17	20
Jerusalem	33	3	11	14
Beersheba	46	2	17	19
Eilat	57	7	18	20

Forecast: Fine and dry.
Outlook for tomorrow: Similar.
*A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

* * *

70 IMMIGRANTS from India are due to arrive in Lydda on Sunday in a special plane sent by the Jewish Agency.

* * *

EIGHT MEN were injured in 12 road accidents in Tel Aviv on Wednesday. Three persons, one of them a 6-year-old girl, were hospitalized. All of the drivers involved in the accidents were detained and released in bond.

* * *

CASH, textiles, meat, chickens and turkey to a total value of about IL.6,400 were stolen in 30 reported thefts in the Tel Aviv police district on Wednesday.

* * *

DISTRICT COURT Judges M. Kenneth, S. Kassan and E. Mani, togethe, with the four defendants who are charged with the murder of Abu Ali, yesterday visited the scene of the alleged crime in Bat Yam.

* * *

BEGINNING tomorrow night the "Melave Malka" programme will be broadcast over Kol Yisrael at 7.15 instead of at 9.00. Other changes in Saturday night broadcasts will be: 9 p.m.—Folk Dances; 9.20 — Concert; 10 — Dance Music.

* * *

THE ISRAEL Mathematical Union will hold its general annual assembly on Tuesday at the Institute of Mathematics of the Hebrew University (Northern Annex of the King David Hotel). The morning session will begin at 10.30 a.m.

Orthodox Education Supervisor Quits

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The leaders of the Mizrahi Education Board demanded at a Jerusalem press conference yesterday that the supervisor of State Orthodox schooling should be granted the same status as the Ministry of Education's Director General, in accordance with the principle that the Orthodox network of schools should enjoy autonomy within the national school-system.

Dr. Y. Goldschmidt, head of Orthodox education within the Ministry, had submitted his resignation because of "inability to satisfy both the requirements of the Minister and the religious community," the Mizrahi leaders alleged.

Their consultation with Professor Dinur, the Minister, on Wednesday, did not result in compliance with Orthodox requests for a parallel force of inspectors, administrative and pedagogic, to supervise Orthodox establishments, under the direct guidance of Dr. Goldschmidt.

The Minister has turned down a dozen alterations proposed by the Advisory Council on Orthodox Education, after its survey of regulations drafted to implement the Education Law. To reject the advice of experts in the field of religious instruction amounts to discrimination against this field, the Mizrahi spokesmen declared.

As the Ministry refused to allow Talmudic studies more time in the Orthodox curriculum, the Mizrahi Board has opened 54 evening classes for advanced instruction.

Since 100 pupils are the minimum required to open a second Government school in any place, the Mizrahi now maintain a number of classes in the hope that attendance will some time reach the minimum. The Orthodox leaders urged that such classes should at least receive the limited State-aid given to the "recognized" schools of more extreme religious groups.

SHARP PROTEST

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — An Israel sailor who jumped ship in South Africa about a year ago was returned here today by El Al under arrest. He was sent to the Sarafand Hospital for medical examination and possible operation to remove pieces of razor blades, two needles and several pins which he had swallowed in protest against his return.

The sailor, Zvi Kupermints, 23, of Haifa, was escorted by a South African immigration officer who had him handcuffed for aggressive behaviour. Kupermints immigrated to Israel from Hungary a few years ago.

First Woman Chief Magistrate Appointed

HAIFA, Thursday. — Mrs. M. Starkman, Haifa Magistrate, has been appointed Chief Magistrate, effective from tomorrow. She is the first woman in the country to hold this position.

Magistrate Starkman succeeds Mr. E. Sionim, who has been promoted to the District Court to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Dr. M. Landau to the Supreme Court.

6 Put Into Solitary At Tel Mond Jail

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM).— Six persons who were imprisoned for underground activities five months ago, yesterday were put into solitary confinement for seven days in the Tel Mond prison for resisting a routine search of their rooms and personal effects, it was learned here today.

Two prisoners who also were in the underground and are serving terms in the Ma'asyahu camp told prison authorities today that they would confine themselves to their cells as a protest until their friends in Tel Mond are released.

NEW PRISON TO HOLD 500

RAMLE, Thursday (ITIM). — A central prison with a capacity for 500 men was dedicated today in the former Tegart fortress police station between here and Lydda.

The prison includes workshops, a hospital with X-ray room and operating theatre, a sports ground and a cultural centre. Some of the 180 prison guard will live in a special wing.

Present at the dedication were Minister of Justice Pinhas Rosen; Minister of Police Behor Shitreet, Police Inspector-General Y. Sacher, Attorney-General Haim Cohen, Judges, M.K.'s and senior police officers.

T.A. Teachers to End Strike Today

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Ministry of Education today sent the Municipality here a cheque for payment of kindergarten teachers' salaries.

The teachers' strike which began this morning, will be discontinued tomorrow when salaries are paid.

Marauders Wound Degania Settler

Marauders penetrated into Degania Bet, in the Jordan Valley, on Tuesday night and seriously wounded Natan Sela, 48, a member of the kibbutz, the Army spokesman announced yesterday.

At 3.40 a.m one of the kibbutz guards observed that someone had broken into the clothing storehouse, and he called the other guards.

Mr. Sela, who was acting as supervisor of the guard, ran towards the marauders and was hit when they opened automatic fire, before dropping their loot and escaping.

Mr. Sela was taken to Schweitzer Hospital, Tiberias in a serious condition. He was wounded in the chest and arm.

Tracks of three men wearing rubber-soled shoes led through the destroyed village of Semah to the Armistice Lines.

Infiltrators on Sunday night stole the entire contents of the general store at Menahamiya, which lies close to the border. Degania Bet is about ten kilometres from the border as the crow flies.

JORDAN RETURNS ASYLUM INMATE

Safra Amihai, 35, who escaped from an insane asylum in Jerusalem two weeks ago and was captured by the Arab Legion when he crossed the lines, was returned to Israel authorities yesterday at Mandelbaum Gate, ITIM reports. His body is covered with wounds, which appear to be the result of his having been beaten with a blunt instrument.

The Israel police had started a countrywide search for the fugitive and had asked the Jordan authorities to return him should he be found across the border.

Legion Seen Digging Forts in Jerusalem

Several armed units of Arab Legionnaires were seen yesterday morning from south Jerusalem digging fortifications and taking up positions which face Israel.

The Legionnaires carried automatic weapons and wore steel helmets. *(Itim.)*

Jordan Charges: Israel Fortifying Scopus

Jordan yesterday protested to General Vagn Bennike, Chief of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine, that Israel was fortifying the Mt. Scopus demilitarized zone, NEABS reports from Amman.

General Bennike was asked to conduct an immediate on-the-spot investigation.

Crowds Gather To See Youth Jump

Word that a youth was going to jump to his death from one of the tallest buildings on Rehov Ben Yehuda in Jerusalem attracted the attention of scores of passers-by yesterday afternoon.

Before police could decide on a plan to prevent the would be suicide, a group of persons rushed up the stairs to the roof and returned a few minutes later to report that the young man was fixing a radio aerial. *(Itim.)*

Middle East Traders Cheat UK Treasury

LONDON, Thursday (INA). — The British Treasury and customs' agents have uncovered a Middle East trade racket costing Britain many millions of dollars yearly. Last night, the Treasury warned merchants involved that if the trade goes on, goods may be seized and heavy penalties imposed. They announced new regulations to stop the traffic.

This is how the racket works. British exports, mainly textiles, are consigned to Kuwait, which, like Iraq and Jordan, are in the sterling area. Normally, they are routed through Beirut, but never get beyond the Lebanon capital, which is not in the sterling area, and not under Treasury control.

Beirut is the free international market of the Middle East, and when goods reach there they are directed into local warehouses and sold either in the Lebanon or elsewhere in the Middle East. By buying their pounds cheaply, merchants who trade in these goods can sell them at one shilling per pound less than lawabiding traders who pay the official rate for their pounds. In this way, regular merchants lose trade and Britain loses dollars.

16 DIE IN PLANE CRASH IN ROME

ROME, Thursday (UP). — A Philippine Air Lines DC-6 smashed nose-first to earth within 60 metres of a workers' settlement near Rome's Ciampino Airport, today, killing all 16 aboard in Italy's second mystery crash in less than a week.

The plane had come from Beirut.

A Lebanese aircraft with two persons aboard crashed into mountains in the Bakka district of the Lebanon yesterday while searching for a missing British plane, according to Damascus Radio. The two fliers were injured.

Cables in Brief

COAL. — Coal production is to be the priority of the entire Czechoslovak State economy, according to "Rude Pravo," the leading Czech Communist newspaper.

MARRIED. — Film star Marilyn Monroe and baseball star Joe Dimaggio were married in San Francisco yesterday.

TUNIS. — A French Military Court in Tunisia on Wednesday night sentenced three Tunisians to death, two of them *in absentia*, for blowing up shops and public buildings during nationalist agitations in 1952.

OIL. — Professor of Geology Eric Rudd, of Adelaide University, yesterday predicted the discovery of new areas of oil, natural gas and uranium in Australian and New Guinea.

SYRIA.—Lectures at the Syrian University, Damascus, have been suspended for the second time within a month, following the protest made by students against dismissal of some of their colleagues for participating in demonstrations.

Worth Weight In Platinum

KARACHI, (AP). — Plans for weighing the 300-pound Aga Khan in platinum, February 3, in Karachi have been announced by Amirali H. Fancy, convener of the Platinum Jubilee Association.

He said it would be only a five-minute affair, but an historic occasion, to commemorate the 70th year of leadership by the Aga Khan of the Ismailia Moslem community.

For the ceremony, which will be attended by 40,000 followers from all over the world, a six-foot-high platform has been erected in a stadium and on it will be a revolving platform with ivory scales. While two scales, one with the Aga Khan and the other with platinum, are in balance, the little platform will revolve to give a full view of the weighing ceremony to all present.

AGA KHAN

The convener said there are difficulties in securing platinum of the Aga Khan's weight but efforts are being made to purchase the platinum from Switzerland. He said, however, if the platinum could not be secured, the advice of the Aga Khan in the matter will be awaited.

A Platinum Jubilee Finance Corporation, to mark the occasion, will give loans for the economic uplift of the Ismailia community to enable them to start small-scale industries and business. Followers of the Aga Khan are largely business men and traders.

Nazareth Election Campaign Begins

NAZARETH, Thursday. — The Municipal election campaign began here this evening when 70 representatives of the 2,000-strong Greek Catholic community convened to discuss the community's status and plans for the election, which is scheduled for March.

Some speakers demanded the election of a special committee to discuss common action with the Roman Catholic community. The majority, however, decided that the existing 12-man council should be entrusted with negotiations with the Roman Catholics and, if they prove successful, with other religious communities.

COALITION

(Continued from Page 1)

Benzion Dinur, explained in detail the stand of his Ministry on the organizational status of religious State education, and the demands of the religious groups.

The major point continues to be the request for a Deputy Minister of Education, with secondary emphasis on the demand that the Minister for Religious Affairs should share with the Minister of Labour in determining which factories should be allowed to operate on the Sabbath, and on the religious parties' opposition to continued pig-breeding.

With regard to the latter, the Acting Prime Minister referred to the appointment by the Cabinet last Sunday of a Ministerial committee to investigate the situation and propose legal steps, including new legislation if necessary.

After the meeting, the Hapoel Hamizrahi-Mizrahi groups were not sure that they would participate in further deliberations, but later decided to continue negotiations.

The meeting lasted for almost four hours yesterday morning with "no real progress" resulting, according to Hapoel Hamizrahi sources.

Two committees were appointed yesterday, one to consider the religious parties' demands in the field of education, the other for the remaining six demands, according to Hapoel Hamizrahi sources.

The education committee consists of Mr. Rokach, Mr. Shapiro and Professor Dinur; the other, Mr. Sharett, Dr. Burg, Rabbi Nurock, and Messrs. Govrin, Rokach and Saphir, two from each party.

"If the proposed General Zionist Deputy-Minister is to be responsible for general education, this is a dangerous reversion to the trend system," Dr. Burg told *The Jerusalem Post* last night. "If he is to be responsible for religious education, there is obviously no logic to the matter."

Dr. Burg added that either two Deputies or none at all should be appointed. He cited Mr. Ben Gurion's reported statement that if any Deputy Minister be appointed, it should be from the religious groups. Mr. Ben Gurion had also said that he saw no need for the appointment of a Deputy Minister.

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Int'l Seamen Hit Egypt for Shelling

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA), — The Seamen's International Union has expressed its displeasure with Egypt for shelling the s.s. Albion, an American freighter bound for Jordan. The ship, carrying wheat for famine relief, was fired upon by shore batteries when it was thought that she was bound for Eilat. The seamen's attitude is reflected in "Sea Log," publication of the Union.

The report says "the Albion was ploughing its way peacefully through the Red Sea recently with a load of wheat for the Kingdom of Jordan, and became the scene of an international incident when trigger-happy Egyptian gunners fired nine cannon shells across the ship's bow." The fire continued even after the ship had run up a large American flag and had started sending blinker signals ashore. "Thanks to the Egyptian gunners' inaccuracy, none of the shells hit the ship."

"The Jordanians are concerned," the report adds, "because they think that shipowners will be discouraged from using the port of Akaba."

Armenian Christmas

Dr. A. Biran, Jerusalem District Representative, yesterday met with Mr. N. Nashashibi, Director of the Liaison Office of the Jordan Foreign Office ,to discuss arrangements for the crossing into Jordan of Israel Armenian Christians to celebrate the Armenian Christmas next Monday.

Paint Oil Scheme To Be Dropped

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — Because of the high price of paint base oil produced from locally-grown safflower plants, the scheme which was inaugurated two years ago will almost certainly be abandoned this year, the Manufacturers' Association announced here today.

Instead, the Golmel Evalm company set up by the paint manufacturers to organize the domestic supply of base oil, a principal raw material, is negotiating with cereal growers for the planting of flax from which oil will be produced.

Probably about 3,000 to 4,000 dunams of flax will be sown this year for this purpose, and the company has undertaken to buy the yield.

The price will be linked to the operating costs of agricultural machinery at harvesting time. If heavy rains do not interfere with storage, it is hoped that the scheme will yield 70-80 tons of base oil at a slightly higher price than on the world market.

Mahler's Ninth to Be Performed by IPO

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM).— Mahler's Ninth Symphony—the composer's last—will receive its first performance in Israel by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Mr. Walter Susskind.

Mr. Susskind told the Press here today that he would remain in Israel for ten weeks and would conduct three series of subscription concerts with the I.P.O. His programmes will include the Bloch Piano Concerto, with Miss Pnina Salzmann, Miss A. Vince-Krauss and himself in turn as soloists.

CUSTOMS DUTY ON MEDICAL GOODS

Mr. J. Berlin, Minister of Health, has presented a draft bill to the Government which would permit the Director General of the Ministry of Health to free medical goods from customs duty when he thinks they are vital to the institution receiving them.

At present, medical goods are duty-free only when they are for medical institutions supported by charitable bodies.

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM: Flour: 750 gr., Heh 6, temp. 14. Margarine: 400 gr., Heh 8, temp. 6. Imported butter: 400 gr., Heh 8, temp. 10. Semolina: 400 gr. on Aleph, Bet cards, no coupon, temp. 12.

Bernstein Inspects Three Industries

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM).— Continuing his weekly tour of plants, Minister of Commerce and Industry Peretz Bernstein today inspected the Palalum, Ameor and Ha'argaz plants.

At the 22-year-old Palalum factory, where some 400 different types of aluminum utensils are produced, he was told that the enterprise would soon move to larger premises in Herzlia. The factory needs a larger revolving capital to maintain full production.

In the three years since it started production, the Ameor factory has made 30,000 refrigerators, of which 21,510 have been sold for foreign currency, to a net total of $7.9m. Of this sum, the Ministry of Finance received a clear $3.5m.

The factory will shortly begin production of large industrial refrigerators. Two of the firm's directors are at present in the U.S. for negotiations concerning the future production of bicycles and motorcycles.

The Ha'argaz factory, which is part-owner of Amcor, next-door, is at present employing only 250 workers, as compared with its peak payroll of 600, owing to the slackness of orders. The plant can produce one bus body a day, but the work is held up at present because of the non-arrival of 70 Leyland chassis which were due six months ago.

The factory has offered to produce railway wagons, but has "come up against a brick wall" in negotiations with Government officials, the Minister was told.

Ha'argaz also produced citrus crates and metal furniture.

American-Israel Relations Discussed

TEL AVIV, Thursday.— Representatives of all branches of the Israel-American Friendship League met here today to discuss current problems of the League, and to hear Mr. S. Ben Dor, Director of the U.S. Division of the Foreign Ministry, speak on Israel-American relations.

The meeting was opened with a tribute to U.S. Ambassador, the late Monnett B. Davis who was eulogized by Mr. Bruce McDaniel, Director of T.C.A., and Mr. Abramov, President of the Israel-American Friendship League. Mr. Francis Russell, U.S. Chargé D'Affaires, was present.

CRUSADE. — President Hector Trujillo of the Dominican Republic has tabled a draft bill declaring a "holy crusade" against Communism during 1956.

Kiryat Binyamin Burial Case is Clarified

On investigation, the man from Kiryat Binyamin who last month had sought to obtain IL.20 in order to bury his four-year old child, was found to be steadily employed at a salary of IL.300 a month, and hardly entitled to charity, *The Jerusalem Post's* Haifa correspondent reports. He had sought burial for his child at public expense, pleading hardship. (The man has a large family; two of his children had died as a result of illness within a year.)

The Burial Society of Haifa says that it was the father who had paid the fee, and not the social worker, as alleged. The child was buried the day after the father had notified the Hevra, as he had come in to see them in the evening. Later on, the man had tried to get them to return the money, but they had referred him to the Social Welfare Ministry. In addition, they claim, Kiryat Binyamin is outside the territory of the Haifa Burial Society; nevertheless they had buried the child in order to ease the father's grief.

Child Scares Burglars

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — A seven-year-old girl frightened away two housebreakers from a Ramat Gan apartment yesterday evening.

The child was alone in her room when she heard noises. As she entered an adjoining room, two men ran away, leaving their loot behind.

Jlem Power Cable Cut

A contractor employed by the Municipality yesterday inadvertently cut a high tension wire in Jerusalem, thus leaving the eastern part of the city in darkness for several hours, according to a spokesman of the Jerusalem Electric Corporation.

Most of Kol Yisrael's broadcasts were switched to Tel Aviv, following the cut. Kol Zion Lagola also broadcast from Tel Aviv.

World Bank

(Continued from Page 1)

member States, and will be able to receive long-term loans as will private enterprises. These will be granted according to the Bank's ability and in line with their contribution to improving the balance of payments.

It is not yet known what exchange rate will be used for Israel currency transactions. Apparently the institution's regulations which generally prevent alterations in foreign currency exchange rates do not apply to the Government's foreign exchange policy, observers say.

The World Bank and the Monetary Fund were founded in 1944 at the Bretton Woods Conference. Among its members are Egypt, with a subscription of $60m., Jordan with $3m., the Lebanon with $4.8m. and Syria with $6.5m.

Ruling Sunday On Talpiot Dump

A ruling on the future of the garbage dump in the Talpiot quarter of Jerusalem is to be given on Sunday by the Relieving President of the Jerusalem District Court, Judge Alfred Witkon. The suit was brought against the Jerusalem Municipality by residents of the Talpiot and Arnona quarters who said that the dump is a nuisance and a health menace.

Both sides summed up their position yesterday. Appearing for the Municipality, Mrs. R. Nehmad claimed that the dump is not solely responsible for the bad sanitary conditions in the area. She noted that this condition is caused in great part by the nearby *ma'abara*, the sewage water used for irrigation at Ramat Rahel, and the sanitary conditions in Talpiot itself, which are not ideal.

If the Court ruled that the dump had to be moved, she said, time should be given to prepare an alternate site. She rejected the proposal of Mr. Aaron Amramy, Director of the Sanitary Department of the Ministry of Health, that the former dump in Givat Shaul should be used again.

Mrs. Nehmad stated that this would constitute a nuisance to the residents of that quarter and that it would be in bad taste to establish it close to the cemetery. The only place suitable is at Manahat, but it would first be necessary to pave a road to the new spot, which would require time.

Mr. Y. Nagar, who appeared for the residents of Talpiot and Arnona, asked that dumping be stopped immediately and that the dump itself be either covered or removed to another position. He claimed that unless this was done at once, the area would suffer, as vacationers would not visit during the summer months. *(Itim.)*

ON SUSPICION of breaking into a grocery shop in Rehov Gaza in Jerusalem and stealing goods valued at IL.600, Yoshua Zaki, of the Katamon quarter of Jerusalem, was ordered detained yesterday for eight days by the Jerusalem Magistrate.

"COMEDY" Theatre IN YIDDISH.
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Friday, January 15, 1954
Sh'vat 24, 5714. Jumada el-Ula 10, 1373

THE detention of three holders of Israel passports who were among the passengers on the British commercial plane which made a forced landing at Baghdad nearly a fortnight ago, is a savage and arbitrary action which has not the slightest basis in law, is against all civilized usage and is a demonstration of sheer wilfulness and malice.

ANARCHY INCREASES

This action, however, is only one recent instance of the stepping up of Arab aggressiveness towards Israel. At the same time that Iraq has been demonstrating her complete obliviousness to all normal standards of decent behaviour, Egypt has been busily engaged in her fell pursuit of international anarchy, as in her latest act of piracy in international waters. This concerns the Italian cargo ship, the s.s. Maria Antonia, which has now been missing for eleven days *en route* from Massawa, Eritrea, with a cargo destined for Eilat. There is a strong presumption that this small, peaceful merchant vessel, proceeding on its lawful occasions, has been seriously interfered with in international waters. Contemporary with this event, and doubtless not unconnected, is the announced decision of Egypt to extend her blockade against Israel and the latest sabre rattling utterances of General Nagib, her President.

After a period of what for Israel's borders must be considered a lull, comes news of armed and organized infiltration into the veteran communal settlement of Degania Bet, where a watchman has been seriously wounded, and where considerable damage and loss were avoided only through the vigilance of the local guards.

Meanwhile, at the meeting of the Arab League in Cairo, the dissensions and fundamental lack of unity in that body are being precariously offset by the transposition of the hymn of hate against Israel into a louder and shriller key. The latest blast is intended to rally forces to strengthen Jordan in following a course which is a clear violation of the U.N. rule: her refusal to answer Israel's summons to direct talks under Article XII of the Israel-Jordan Armistice Agreement. The obligation under this clause is absolute, and cannot be evaded by the suggestion that differences be adjusted at a lower level by virtue of Article XI.

It is interesting to note that the delegates to the Arab League have been quick to observe that if Jordan agreed to such talks Israel's interests might be served by the Arab states being induced, one by one, to conclude a separate peace with her. A sorry and shabby commentary on the purely negative bonds of empty hatred which hold together the ramshackle structure of the Arab League.

No doubt the present wave of aggression is in part designed to create an atmosphere of tension and hysteria which will defeat the challenge to Egypt's leadership issued a week ago by some of the League's members and their desire to seek the formation of separate federations among smaller groups of states. While this ugly picture is developing, it is discouraging to note that the patent disservice of the Arab states to the peace of the Middle East, and therefore directly to world stability, apparently is being rewarded by the grant of arms to some of them. The suggestion, for example, that the United States will deliver weapons to Iraq, reads very strangely in the present context.

The U.N.'s lack of decisiveness with regard to the settlement of the Syrian complaint over the Jordan River development project is another victory for Arab aggressiveness. Surely the time has come for the United Nations and the Western powers to alleviate a very serious situation by firmness, moral vision and greater expedition.

Cultural Centre Completed

HADERA, Thursday. — The Eliezer Kaplan Cultural Centre, composed of a library and reading room and a 30-dunam public garden, was inaugurated here today at a ceremony attended by the family of the late Finance Minister; Mrs. Golda Myerson, Minister of Labour; and Dr. Dov Joseph, Minister of Development.

The centre and garden are situated in the 700-family Bet Eliezer quarter here, and were built by the Neve Oved, Histadrut Housing Company, with the help of the Ministry of Labour.

GERMAN UNITY: FORMS and FEARS

This is the last of a series of four articles on the coming Berlin conference. The others appeared on January 11, 12 and 14.

By RICHARD LOWENTHAL

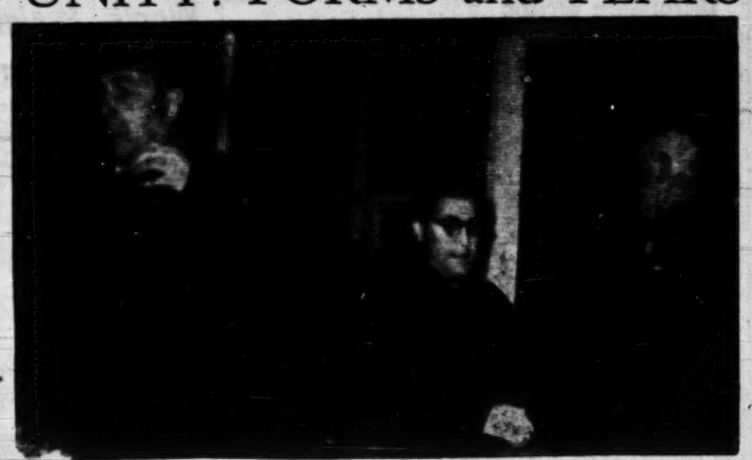
BERLIN, (OFNS). — THE restoration of German unity and freedom has for years been in the foreground of all public discussion of the German problem. Obviously, there is no prospect of German unity unless the Western Powers and Russia can achieve a compromise solution assuring mutual security. But equally clearly, the Western Powers, now in secure control of by far the larger part of the human and industrial potential of Germany, have no reason to compromise on the security issue unless the Russians in their turn are prepared to release the Soviet Zone from the Communist regime they have imposed.

Even assuming that the security problems can be solved, the road back to unity between East and West Germany, at present divided by vastly different political, economic and social systems, will be far from simple and straightforward. The Western Powers and the West German democratic Parties have long made it clear that the decisive step on that road must be the holding of free secret elections for an all-German national assembly, and that the freedom of the electorate before, during and after the poll should be assured by some form of international control. Only after the elections can an all-German Government be formed on a democratic basis, a Government which would then have to proceed to unify the administration and economy and to negotiate a peace treaty.

Assuming Responsibility

Lately, there has been some dispute among West German politicians as to whether such a Government could immediately assume full executive responsibility, or whether some period of transition must necessarily intervene during which separate East and West German administrations would continue to discharge the daily business of government and to fulfil their respective international obligations, until a new all-German constitution comes into effect. But while this dispute serves to illustrate the tremendous technical difficulties of the problem, it does not affect the fundamental position of the West.

The Russians and their East German satellites have, in contrast, always insisted that the formation of an all-German Government by delegations from the present East and West German Parliaments must precede elections, because only such a Government could organize them. They have always rejected any idea of supervision of the elections by neutrals, although they have left the door open for some form of four-Power control. There is, however, literally no one in the West who would think the idea of such a "mixed Government" worthy of even a moment's discussion: the East German Government of Otto Grotewohl and Walter Ulbricht is held in universal contempt as utterly unrepresentative of the people it rules, and any idea of introducing its delegates into an all-German provisional Government recalls all too obviously the tricks used to bring the whole of Poland under Communist control. It is safe to say that Russian insistence on such a provisional Government would by itself be sufficient to wreck the negotiations on German unity.



After a conference lasting six hours Mr. Sergei Dengin (left), representative of the Soviet High Commission, leaves the British Headquarters in Berlin with General Coleman (extreme right), the British Commandant. The Russians accepted the invitation to meet the three Western Commandants to make arrangements for the conference of the four Foreign Ministers which was due to begin in Berlin on January 25. The main point, which is still holding up the talks, is the choice of a building for the conference. Express Photo.

Loss of Face

On the other hand, many Western experts admit that it would be difficult for the Russians to afford the loss of face which they would suffer if "their" Government were suddenly swept away by all-German elections, probably amidst much popular rejoicing and inevitable acts of revenge by the people against their defeated tyrants. As it would be technically impossible to hold such elections without a considerable period of preparation, the idea has been mooted in neutral circles that the Russians should be given a chance to "democratize" the East Zone regime before elections — as it were of their own will; the examples of Finland and of Eastern Austria have been quoted as proof that the Russians are capable of tolerating a genuine democratic regime in a country under their military control if it suits them for reasons of wider international policy.

Before the East German rising of June 17, 1953, there were indeed indications that the Russians might consider such a period of adaptation preparatory to the restoration of unity. The declaration which introduced the economic "new look" in Eastern Germany at the beginning of June, drafted under the direct influence of the Soviet High Commissioner, Mr. Semeonov, blamed the previous policy of hasty Sovietization not only for lowering the standard of living of the East Germans, but also for creating unnecessary obstacles to unity. If the Russians now meant to come to terms, they would presumably have to fall back on this idea.

The recent Communist Press campaign about the need to implement the Potsdam decisions on "democratization" and "demilitarization" in Western Germany may have a meaning in this context: it may prepare the ground for demands for a similar period of adaptation in Western Germany before all-German elections are held. Of course, if the Russians should really back all the demands raised by their East German mouthpieces, who have lately declared that there could be no democratization without the expropriation of the "monopoly capitalists" and landowners of Western Germany, they would simply indicate that they are not serious about the whole subject of German unity. Conversely, if the Russians confined themselves to complaints about West German leagues propagating far-reaching frontier revision, or upholding the traditions of the *Wehrmacht* they might make an effective propaganda case under cover of which they would find it easier to accept changes in their own zone.

Preliminary Steps

So perhaps the best hope for the outcome of the Berlin conference — and not a very considerable one — is that, following an understanding among the Powers about their security problems, a number of preliminary steps would be agreed for steering the East German regime in a democratic direction and simultaneously reducing the barriers between Eastern and Western Germany, preparatory to elections at a later date. From a Western point of view, there is, however, one evident danger in such a course: the West would be asked to stop its preparations for West German rearmament within the Western alliance, while German unity would not come about immediately and the modification of the East German regime would still depend on Russia's good-will.

At the very least, the West would therefore have to insist on an earnest insurance of Russian intentions in the form of some immediate changes. There could be no better symbol of an intention to turn over a new leaf and to move towards unity and freedom than Russian consent to restore the unity of the city of Berlin, based on city-wide elections under four-Power control, and the freedom of access of Berliners to all parts of Germany.

Dutch Zionists' Policy Decision

By HENRIETTE BOAS

AMSTERDAM. — AT its 51st Annual Conference last month, the Netherlands Zionist Federation unanimously endorsed a resolution submitted by the Executive against proposals from Jerusalem to change the structure of the Zionist organization by the admission of non-Zionists.

On the contrary, the Netherlands Zionists hold, that Jews sympathizing with Israel who hitherto have maintained a "charitable" attitude towards that country, should be made aware of the position of Diaspora Jewry, have their Jewish national consciousness strengthened, and join the Zionist organization as Zionists. The Zionists must also play their part in local Jewish affairs.

Chairman I. S. de Vries and other prominent veteran Dutch Zionists stressed that Israel for a long time would need a strong Zionist Diaspora. The "wateringdown" of Zionist principles at the request of Jerusalem would defeat its own object. So would propaganda for all-out immigration to Israel of Zionists from Poland, where the Jewish community was decimated by the war and assimilation has assumed appalling proportions. Israel and the Zionist organization should also do more to promote Hebrew and Jewish values in Holland. In its approach to the Diaspora, Israel should think in terms of decades.

Dr. M. Amir, the Israel Minister to Holland, who was unable to attend this year's conference, sent a letter asserting that support to Israel in the form of money and manpower should be the main consideration and that distinctions between Zionists and non-Zionists had little justification.

CIRCUS IN ASIA

U.S.-U.K. Policy Switches

By HAROLD GUARD

LONDON, (UP)— BRITISH experts on Middle East affairs say the United State is trying what Britain tried in 1948—to build the defences of the Middle East to the north of the oil fields instead of in the south around the Suez Canal Zone.

On January 15, 1948, Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin signed the Treaty of Portsmouth with Saleh Jabr, Prime Minister of Iraq, to set up a joint Anglo-Iraq Defence Council which, linked with similar bodies in Jordan and Egypt, would have coordinated defence of the whole area.

This treaty caused a near revolution in Iraq. Saleh Jabr fled the country, the treaty was dropped and Britain fell in with American plans for an international defence organization which were submitted to Egypt as a basis for settling the Anglo-Egyptian dispute over Suez.

Egypt insisted the Suez dispute should be settled first. Negotiations have dragged on ever since and the United States became resigned to the fact that MEDO is a distant dream and has now gone back to the British 1948 idea.

U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles made this policy known on June 1, 1953, in a broadcast on his return from his three-week Middle East tour.

Since then, the experts say, the United States has been quietly discussing military aid agreements with Iraq, Iran, Saudia and Pakistan. Reports of these discussions have given rise to other reports that the United States would give military aid to Egypt.

Official quarters have avoided comment on these reports but it has been obvious that they caused surprise and some anxiety because hitherto the U.S. has backed Britain to the hilt in negotiations with Egypt.

British observers believe the truth behind these reports is that the service chiefs in Washington are getting impatient at the slow pace of the Anglo-Egyptian talks. Some members of the U.S. State Department are impressed by Egyptian talk of a "neutralist" policy and the possibility that Egypt might turn to Russia.

There has been some British anxiety about the projected U.S. military aid programme for Pakistan because it would be an alliance with a Commonwealth partner to the exclusion of Britain. But British officials have been the first to admit the necessity for filling the defence gap between Cairo and Singapore, which began with the British withdrawal from India and widened with the upsurge of nationalism in South East Asia and in the Near and Middle East.

For this reason Britain is said to have no quarrel or anxiety about American policy and high authorities have stressed that Britain has actually asked for American aid in defence measures in areas previously considered exclusive British responsibilities.

Readers' Letters

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The radical reform of municipal elections which the Mayor of Tel Aviv recommended at a recent meeting of the General Zionist Party aims at relegating party issues to the background in municipal affairs and at concentrating on practical care for the needs of the various subsections of each town. The elected representative of each quarter would make it his business to know the problems of his neighbourhood and how to safeguard its interests.

This programme finds the two main political parties of this country on common ground. Mr. Abba Khoushy, while still a Knesset Member of the Mapai group and prior to his present Mayorship of Haifa, tried unsuccessfully to have a law passed decentralizing the administration of the larger towns.

Mr. Khoushy now wants his City Council to adopt a similar resolution. To prove that such a system can work Mr. Khoushy some time ago initiated the formation of Neighbourhood Associations on a non-party basis.

The German Colony, an old section of Haifa almost completely occupied by new immigrants, was chosen as a pilot project. Within a short time, the aroused social consciousness and responsibility of this district crystallized into a nine-member Central Committee — the *Vaad Hamoshava* — which has made this section's problems and their presentation to the public bodies their special concern. Its three sub-committees took up practical issues: the Cultural Sub-committee — the civic education of citizens by public forums, mock trials, festival celebrations, performances of cultural films at the local movie theatre; Sub-committee for Improving the Beauty of the Garden Suburb — the better care of house gardens and the establishment of a public park; the Mutual Aid Sub-committee — the founding of a "Club for Grandparents" whom they found to be neglected by all existing social agencies.

The recommended system, whatever its drawbacks, ensures the public airing of the specific problems of each sub-district in a town and may even promise a more considerate and just allocation of the funds at the city's disposal.

Yours etc.,
Dr. NADIA STEIN

Haifa.

EMIGRATION

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — During the past few months, emigration from this country has reached serious proportions. It seems that apart from the natural wanderlust of our people, a legacy of centuries of fear and oppression, the cause lies in the difficult conditions here and in the lack of faith in our institutions, administration and political parties.

We cannot console ourselves with statistics showing that it is normal and perhaps desirable that the unadaptable element should leave the country. Among those emigrating, we even find the well-to-do, veterans of the War of Independence, and "sabras." Steps should be taken at once to win the confidence and respect of the population by a more human approach to their problems. There are times in the history of people and nations when concessions must be made; we are a nation in the critical stage of building our homeland, and we cannot spare any man or woman from this historical task.

Yours etc.,
R. WEINBERGER

Tel Aviv, January 3.

ENGLISH INSTRUCTION

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I completely disagree with Mr. Judah I. Shuval's ideas on English instruction (Readers' Letter of December 25). The teaching of the English language in Israel is on a higher level than in most non-English speaking countries.

After reading the quotations that Mr. Shuval chose from Prof. E. V. Gatenby's writings, I certainly hope that they are "diametrically opposed to the all-too-common practices of teaching in this country." I suppose that some of these methods worked well enough a century or so ago and possibly are useful today where you have only semi-literate teachers and a backward and illiterate population. With intelligent and alert *sabras* who get sound instruction in a variety of subjects in the vernacular, it seems ludicrous to speak of "not requiring the students to think or reason" while they are crammed with meaningless sounds.

Modern methods indeed! Berlitz would turn over in his grave. I have known pupils to read, write and speak fairly good English in three months, given a good teacher.

Yours, etc.,
MAURICE GLADSTONE

Bet Hashitta, December 31.

Nature Notes

Impertinence Personified

THE tiny sunbirds, the cocks shimmering blue-green, the hens a staid brown, have been great favourites even of the less bird-minded public ever since they infiltrated into this country from Jordan and made it their home. They are not in the least shy, sucking at bignonia and scarlet poker blossoms even when humans are quite near, and indeed have become typical garden birds, living out their whole lives near man. They are aggressive, using their long bills to good advantage even against birds far larger than themselves. They sing beautifully, a surprising volume of sound coming from those tiny throats in mating season. (The Arabs allege that the hens sing duets with the cocks, but so far this has not been substantiated). However, what a most reliable bird-watcher has just witnessed is news (and I should be grateful for confirmation from other watchers). She has just seen and heard a sunbird imitate alternately the *sit-sits* of the wagtail, and the clucking call of the bulbul! — Some birds are known to imitate tunes of others and even music heard from houses. A blackbird nesting in my courtyard in Vienna, in the centre of the city, used to give regular evening concerts of arias from operas. Thrushes are also famous for their imitations. Robins now and again copy warblers. This sunbird feat is the first of its kind I have heard of in this country.

P.A.

Theatre Notes

Disintegration of a Classic

Habimah: The Living Corpse by Leo Tolstoy. Directed by Israel Becker. Translation by Leah Goldberg. Designed by Genia Berger. Music by Joseph Kaminski.

REVIVALS of old plays are strange and unpredictable things. There are cycles in which old plays seem to have a vogue irrespective of their value as to content or social significance. Ibsen comes and goes every few years. Classics such as Goldoni or Sheridan turn up every few decades, sometimes with a surprising degree of success. Shaw's death brought about an unprecedented appreciation of his plays, even those considered unplayable during his lifetime. Even Shakespeare is at times more popular than at others. There were once three Hamlets playing simultaneously on Broadway, while the present theatrical season in New York is innocent of even a Shakespearean comedy. It is inevitable that Habimah turns every once in a while to the Russians for a classic revival. This time they have come up with Tolstoy's "The Living Corpse," not under the direction of one of the old Habimaites who received his training in Moscow, but under Israel Becker, who acts and directs in the Western tradition. I do not know if "The Living Corpse" would have been a better production had it received a more indigenously Russian treatment, but that it needs special treatment there is no doubt.

The play deals with the disintegration of the charming Feodor Protasov, who, having failed as a husband and a respectable member of society, tried to keep his inner integrity while going to the dogs among the gypsies and the loose living gentry of the cafes and bars. His love is divided between Liza, his wife, and Masha, the gypsy girl. For the sake of Liza's happiness, he is willing to disappear from her life and give her up to her girlhood sweetheart, the clean-living and devoted Victor. But he is not willing to degrade himself with perjury in order to give Liza the necessary divorce. Rather than that he is willing to lie to society and disappear by feigning suicide, if by so doing he can keep faith with himself. Tolstoy was a master at depicting these complicated inner conflicts, and making his characters real and alive. But he did it best in the framework of the novel. The play is rambling and loosely constructed. It ranges over many scenes and has many irrelevancies. Everything in the Habimah production seemed to emphasize these shortcomings. The action is loose and jerky, very much like a large and complicated puppet show where the man who pulls the strings has somehow let them get slightly out of control. This feeling of looseness was emphasized by the clumsy and unattractive sets by Genia Berger. There were numerous tiny sets within the large framework, and each one seemed totally inadequate. On the magnificently spacious Habimah stage people kept walking around bits of scenery or ducking under low doorways. In one scene with Bertonov (as a prince) and Tamar Robbins (as a great lady) the audience was in terror lest by a single normal stride they be pitched off their high and noble perch into the darkened gypsy cafe below.

Good Lead

Ari Kutai did not at first glance seem a good choice for the charming and volatile Feodor, but actually he gave a very good performance. It was not easy to accept him as a great lover, but he was convincing as the man who fought to keep his soul alive despite the downward road he had chosen to travel. His drunken scenes were well restrained. There is no doubt that the acting honours for the performance go to Mr. Kutai. Miriam Zohar looked very nice as Liza but she did not present a very sympathetic nor understanding interpretation of the lady. Alvin Epstein, as Victor, was wooden. Penina Perich played Masha the gypsy girl with her usual intensity and it suited the character very well. She also sang Joseph Kaminski's songs charmingly, and the choral accompaniment was good. Shmuel Rodensky did well as Ivan Feodor's companion in his cups. Bat Ami was good as the mother of Liza. Yehoshua Bertonov was very good as the prince and brought the house down with his mixture of Hebrew and French, while Tamar Robbins looked and acted the Russian lady down to the very accent. The rest of the long cast included Ada Tal, Avraham Hiskiahu, Avram Aviram, Yehuda Rubenstein, Shoshana Duer, Zvi Borodovski, Yoel Silberg, Itzhak Bareket, Ari Varshaver, Joseph Rodan, Nava Shan and Yoel Silberg.

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The lecture will take place in the three main cities as in the following time-table:

Date	Hour	Place
Sunday, Jan. 17, 1954	8 p.m.	TEL AVIV: Mechek Hapealei Hall, 75 Shderot Koren Kayemet.
Monday, Jan. 18, 1954	8 p.m.	HAIFA: Technion Auditorium
Thursday, Jan. 21, 1954	8 p.m.	JERUSALEM: Beit Habahrutiot, [illegible]

Factory Managers, Auditors and Accountants in Industry and Production Engineers, are invited.

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THE LIVING CORPSE
A play in 3 Acts by L. N. TOLSTOY
Habimah House, Tel Aviv
Saturday, January 16, 2 Performances at 6.30 & 9.30 p.m.
Sunday, January 17, 8 p.m. SOLD OUT
Monday, January 18, 8 p.m.
Wednesday, January 20, 8 p.m.
EDISON, JERUSALEM
THURSDAY, January 21, 9 p.m.

WHAT is the Real difference between *Real* and Real asked Lily—that intellectual creature from Turkey. Said R.V.W. Apparently there is none. But as the taste of the pudding lies in the eating so there is a difference between a Real Estate Agent and a Real Real Estate Agent. Do utilize our service and draw your own conclusions. A smashing 3-room flat, Balfour-Yehuda Halevi, for sale — it must be sold — IL.13,000. A 2-roomed flat, Sirkin-Bougrashov, 2nd floor, for immediate sale — IL.8,500. Givat Rambam — for sale 2-roomed flat — IL.5,000 (may include furniture). Imposing 4-roomed cottage, Ramat Gan for sale. 3-roomed flat, vicinity Habimah, for sale IL.5,000. Smiling plots for sale in Tel-Benyamin, Herzliya, and Ramat Gan. IL.5,000 mortgage to be given at moderate rate. In a brand new building 11 rooms for offices to be rented. 4-roomed flat for rent near Habimah. A farm near Kfar Saba to be sold — the man is leaving us. *We buy property in the Metropolitan area of Tel Aviv against foreign currency.*
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From Sunday—On Free Sale

Pitfalls Ahead for U.S. Administration

'Civil War' As Industry Moves South of Mason-Dixon Line

By ALASTAIR BUCHAN

WASHINGTON (OFNS).—THIS month President Eisenhower will outline to Congress the legislation he wishes it to consider during the session. He was presenting it in broad terms in last week's "State of the Union" message; and he will present it in more precise fashion in the Budget message and in a number of supplementary messages which will be sent up to Congress during this month.

The indications are that, despite the President's reference to his programme as "dynamic and forward-looking," it will not contain, on the domestic side, much that is new or radical, but will consist largely of measures such as amendments to the Taft-Hartley labour law, Statehood for Hawaii and approval of the St. Lawrence Seaway which fell by the wayside last year, together with an improved system of agricultural price supports, an extension of social security benefits, and tax revisions which have been made necessary with changes in the economic picture. On the international side there will be a request for foreign aid on a reduced scale, together with defence budget reduced by about one-seventh.

There are any number of pitfalls ahead for the Administration in getting even as mild a programme as this through a Congress which will have its eye on the elections of next November. The diehard Republicans are certain to demand greater cuts in foreign aid and in taxes than the President is willing to contemplate; the Democrats are certain to be very critical of the reduction in the defence budget. And before Congress had even reassembled, the President had alienated important elements in both Parties by a seemingly innocuous gesture — and a gesture which illustrates the deep divisions still persisting within the American body politic.

On December 28 the White House issued a directive to all Government departments concerned with purchasing and production, saying that they should henceforth handle all their contracts in such a way that 20 to 30 per cent of the materials should come from areas of "surplus labour," and that prime contractors should be encouraged to subcontract in areas where there is persistent unemployment. This is not even a new policy: it was pursued rather half-heartedly by the Truman Administration, and, since defence production is now declining, will probably not mean a great deal. Its aim is to help the New England towns where the drift of industry, notably the textile industry, to the South has created chronic unemployment. Yet it has aroused a storm of protest from all the Southern Senators — the very people in Congress on whom the President depends for intelligent support of his foreign economic and strategic policy — and has prompted the public and emphatic opposition of Senator William Knowland, the leader of the President's own Party in the Senate (Upper House), as being discriminatory, arbitrary and a discouragement to the workings of a free economy.

To understand why so mild a directive should arouse such passions, it is necessary to delve into American history. After the bloodiest civil war in modern history, in which the loss of American life was greater, in proportion to population, then in either of the two World Wars of this century, the South was ruined. For two generations after 1865 it lay depleted of its menfolk, its cities devastated, with little industry and dependent on an insecure basis of tobacco and cotton. New England, the industrial centre of the country, flourished and expanded its industries and influence across the country. But there was no Marshall Plan for the South, no Point Four aid to hasten rehabilitation; for 70 years it had to fend for itself, and even as late as 1938, after the years of agricultural depression in the 30's, President Roosevelt called the South "the nation's Number One economic problem." One of the principal achievements of the Roosevelt Administration was the launching of the Tennessee Valley Authority, which by providing a coordinated hydro-electric system gave cheap electric power to the south-eastern States.

New Life in South

With the Second World War the economic disadvantages of the South became advantages. Because land was cheap, the majority of the military establishments including the Atomic energy plants, were located in the South, bringing money with them. With foreign sources of oil endangered, intensive exploration and development revealed vast natural wealth in Louisiana, Texas, and the south-west: not only in oil but in natural gas, zinc and other raw materials. After the war the Southern boom began to accelerate. The new petro-chemical industries and plants for synthetics, such as nylon, sprang up in the Mississippi basin, near the sources of raw material.

Manufacturers from all over the country began to see the advantages of being located in the South, where electric power is cheap and labour is cheaper and more abundant than elsewhere. In particular the New England textile firms, faced with increasing foreign competition, highly unionized labour and costly overheads for power, began to move rapidly south.

The result is that the South has had the largest share of the prosperity of the post-war years. It is calculated that income per person has increased since 1939 by 193 per cent for the nation as a whole; for the 11 south-eastern States the increase has been 254 per cent. South Carolina showed a 20 per cent increase from 1950 to 1951 in *per capita* income, twice the national average. Virginia now leads the nation in production of synthetic fibres; South Carolina in cotton textiles; Oklahoma in zinc and lead; Texas in oil and natural gas. The list of examples could be extended almost indefinitely.

The South's gain in prosperity has been partly a share in the nation's gain: but it has also been a gain at the expense of its ancient enemy, New England. In Massachusetts alone, 30,000 jobs have been lost since the war by the migration of mills to the Carolinas. Several famous mill towns in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, such as New Bedford and Lawrence, have become permanent "depressed areas." Moreover, because of the economic problems which now afflict New England, most of the defence contracts which have contributed so much to maintaining the general level of American prosperity in the last three years, have been carried out by building new plants on special tax write-offs and Government guarantees, in the south-west or the middle west, even where they were awarded to a New England firm.

It is to correct this tendency that the President's order has been made. And apart from considerations of humanitarianism and a sound national employment policy, a Republican Administration which could once count on the unquestioned support of the New England States now has to take account of the fact that the largest and most powerful of the States, Massachusetts, is evenly divided between Republican and Democratic sympathies.

Southern Protests

Why should the South protest so vigorously at a modest attempt to alleviate the distress of New England? In part it is because the South's recent gains have still not brought its standard of living up to that of the rest of the country; average earnings and income there are still 12 per cent below the national average. There is still a sense of insecurity, a feeling that the good fortune which has brought the South out of what was virtually a colonial economy into an industrial one will not persist unless vigilantly guarded. In part it is because the Southern States are still led by a type of elderly politician who grew up in horror of the reconstruction years, whose loyalty is local rather than national, and who regard the plight of New England as retributive justice.

The Israeli in Figures

By HERBERT FREEDEN

THE most contented people in Israel are former members of the free professions now living in the kibbutzim — they are most satisfied with their work according to a survey made on a country-wide basis by the Israel Institute of Applied Social Research in Jerusalem. But these intellectuals also hit the lowest grade: they feel worst as unskilled labourers.

In general, workers in agriculture are more content than those in other positions and inhabitants of the *moshavim* more than those in the cities. "Job satisfaction" does not vary between the religious and the non-religious, and has no relation to country of origin.

The "back to the land" movement still has pull, although only a few make their wish come true and move from urban to rustic surroundings. Nevertheless, about every third person in Israel would like to lead a rural existence. In other words: only 22% of the total population at present live in villages, but 35% would prefer village life to town life. Every fifth urban resident would like to move to the country.

This trend is not confined to any social group, profession or status within the profession; surprisingly, the actual living conditions do not play any part either — it cuts across comfortable apartments as much as crowded huts, and affects unemployed as well as employers. In this matter there is no distinction between the western and eastern communities. On the contrary, the only differences are those among the Europeans and Orientals themselves. Rumanians and Libyans, for instance, prefer village life; Egyptians, Moroccans and Poles prefer to live in towns. The diversity between Libyans and Egyptians is, in this case, bigger than that between Egyptians and Poles.

What then, are, the decisive factors? I was told that place of birth must be taken into account. People born on the land wish, on the whole, to go back to the land and as many as 40% of them do live in villages. However, there is no magic pull for people born in towns to stick to city life. Urban amenities by no means act as an attraction. The very people who frequent theatres and lectures are most outspoken in their desire to leave the town for the country. (No reflection on the Hebrew theatre!) Movies and radio have no bearing on this tendency. Of the new immigrants who, at the time of the survey, were in reception camps, 25% preferred villages and 75% towns. Whether or not they were employed made no difference.

Bad relations to their environment is another factor which drives people from town to country. But dislike of neighbours works both ways, of course. For this reason, some villagers want to exchange rural for urban life — making up three per cent of the total population. In the *moshavot* this trend is most pronounced, affecting 24% of the inhabitants; in the *moshavei ovdim* the percentage is 11; and in the kibbutzim only four.

Another investigation carried out by the Israel Institute of Applied Social Research covered the structure of professional groups before and after immigration. What happend to those who were "intellectuals" in their countries of origin, after they had come to Israel? Only 22% remained in their professions; 18% became manual workers; contrast, the vast majority of and 16% joined kibbutzim. In contrast, the vast majority of former manual labourers remained in their professions, and a mere two and a half per cent turn "intellectual". Businessmen strike a happy medium: 34% stayed on in commerce; 35% became manual workers, 11% joined the free professions and 11% went into agriculture.

"Oldtimers" have also come in for close scrutiny, i.e. people who have been in the country for more than 21 years and *sabras*. They make up 43% of the free professions, 35% of commerce and industry, and 13% of the members of kibbutzim.

The last inquiry deals with age distribution. Commerce is the "oldest" profession in Israel — 69% of its members are over 41 years old; kibbutzim are the youngest, with only 11% of their population past that age.

(*See "Healing a Growing Rift" on page 7)*

PROFILE— ALBERT EINSTEIN

AS we look ahead in this New Year we see a world under the ceaseless pressure of change; a change so rapid and diversified that anyone transported from the beginning of the century into the midst of present-day life would find many features of it unintelligible. The chief transforming agent has been modern science, both through its technological creativeness and through its influence on our ways of thinking and our means of gaining knowledge. Hence our thoughts may well turn at this season to Princeton in New Jersey, where living quietly, but not in retirement, is a man who has done more than anyone in our time to change the climate and perspective of scientific thinking itself.

This spring the world will celebrate Einstein's 75th birthday. There will be messages from mathematicians and physicists. Philosophers will pay homage to the man who has never written a word about their subject, and who has revolutionized philosophy. The specialists will pay their tribute, on which the rest of the world forms its judgment. But the world has long seen in Einstein something beyond the scientific theories: some quirk of imagination which has leapt from his mind to ours, and has revealed to us unforeseen speculations.

'New Look'

Like Newton, like Darwin, Einstein has remade the outlook of his and following generations. Those who have not grasped this, in each generation, go on thinking of science as a heap of gadgets, and grumble at the growing complexity of the can-opener and the atomic pile. But the penetration of our lives by the discoveries of the great scientific minds has been far deeper and more radical than this. And it is not the complexity but the simplicity of their thought which has made it a challenge to all that others took for granted, and which has always conquered. Newton, Darwin and now Einstein were not in any sense brilliant thinkers, quick at academic research or crackling with fireworks of invention. All three were fairly slow boys at school and college. All three made their discoveries away from the seats of learning, in solitary and rather forbidding study. All three brought to the study of nature the searching simplicity which hermits once turned on their visions.

Albert Einstein was born of a Jewish family in Germany on March 14, 1879. His father was a small business man who did not prosper, and who moved first to Switzerland and then to Italy in search of better luck. When the boy was left behind at school in Germany, he ran away. Later he finished his degree course with some difficulty in Switzerland. He had no university prospects, and had to take a job as a minor official in the Swiss Patent Office. He did his own thinking in the evenings, and he was still working in the Swiss Patent Office when he published his first great papers in 1905.

Year of Discovery

There were three papers that year, and in them the young man of 26 made outstanding advances in three separate branches of physics. It is odd now to recall this wealth of discovery in a single year, when in the lay mind Einstein's name stands simply for Relativity. And certainly the most adventurous of the papers of 1905 was the first statement of the theory of Special Relativity. But it is doubtful whether the theory of Relativity would have been read with nearly so much attention, if Einstein's other work of 1905 had not marked him as a leader in framing the concepts of the new quantum physics. All his work in this *annus mirabilis*, his wonderful year, has the same stamp of simple intellectual grandeur; it looks into the heart of physics.

The heart of physics at that time had in fact developed a murmur, which was small but nagging. The triumphant laws in which Newton had given order to nature for more than 200 years could still be tested and found right, almost everywhere. But only almost everywhere, there was the small murmur of exceptions. The planet Mercury was not keeping time; the speed of light refused to behave as classical physics expected; and the newly discovered electrons seemed to change their mass with their speed.

Physicists were trying to meet these minor irregularities with minor adjustments. Einstein from the outset looked for no ingenious gloss on the laws of physics and for no small errors of formulation. He looked at the unwritten assumptions on which the laws were built.

Newton, who had the same directness of mind that Einstein has, had been conscious of these assumptions but had found them unavoidable; since his day only two or three scientists had sparred a thought for them. Put in scientific terms, the assumptions were that space and time are given to us absolutely and are the same for every observer. Put more generally, the assumptions postulated a sharp division between the observer and the natural world. Classical physics saw nature as a chain or network of events which unrolls itself in imperturbable sequence, and of which the observer is a witness but not a link. The observer is a god, altogether outside the machine of the physical world.

What Einstein asked about this majestic view was not whether it is true, in some abstract sense, but whether it is practical. Does science in fact record impersonal events? Can it distil the actual event from our observation of it? Once the question is asked, the answer is plainly, No. Physics as we practise it does not consist of events; it consists of observations. And between the event and those who observe it there must pass a signal — a ray of light perhaps, a wave or an impulse — which simply cannot be taken out of the observation. Event, signal and observation: that is the relationship which Einstein saw as a fundamental unit in physics. Relativity is the understanding of the world not as events but as relations.

Something like this had been said by philosophers for some time: that science must get rid of abstractions and make its system only out of what is in fact observed. But Einstein was the first to take the philosophy seriously, as something more than a pious, impractical hope. He put it into equations; and within a few years physicists were astonished to find that it explained the erratic behaviour of Mercury and predicted the bending of light near the sun. His first papers established a link between energy and mass.

Universal Influence

These are the deep and challenging ideas with which Einstein revolutionized both large-scale and quantum physics in a few years. He enlarged them to include gravitation in the theory of General Relativity in 1915, and is today still working on a Unified Field theory which should extend them to electricity and magnetism. And it will now be plain why the influence of these ideas has been so much wider than science. For they are universal ideas; they reach below the artifices of mathematics and indeed the laws of physics, to the basic conception of the relationship between man and nature.

When the first war broke out in 1914, Einstein had been a young giant and an *enfant terrible* among physicists for some years, and was director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Research Institute for Physics in Berlin. The German Government was anxious to find intellectual support for its imperial ambitions, and put great pressure on its leading men. Ninety-three of them signed a manifesto of support. Einstein did not sign, and with two others issued a counter-manifesto against militarism. Einstein had in fact chosen Swiss nationality as a young man because he disliked German regimentation; and he chose later to become German again as a gesture of support to the Weimar Republic.

The Weimar Republic exposed him to attack on two flanks. To the rising Nazis, he and his theories were of course simply un-German. To men across the Rhine with bitter memories, he was a German scientist of whom too much fuss was made. In 1919, the eclipse expeditions had confirmed to the world what no one had guessed before General Relativity, that light bends towards the sun. In 1921 Einstein was given the Nobel Prize—although, cautiously, not for Relativity. When Einstein visited Paris in 1922 to lecture, he had to be hidden from French nationalists demonstrating against the German. Twenty years later the demonstrators were collaborating with the Nazis, and Einstein had to flee out of reach of both to America. Those who hid him in 1922 recall with pleasure that he brought his violin with him and played in quartets.

Lifelong Pacific

Einstein went to America in 1932 and has worked at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton ever since. He had been a lifelong pacifist. Yet he broke with this as with other doctrines when it seemed no longer to fit the facts of the world. On August 2, 1939, he wrote to tell President Roosevelt that recent work in atomic physics, which had been disclosed to him privately, made it probable that an atomic bomb could be constructed; and that since this work had been begun in Germany, it must be feared that the Germans would try to make such a bomb. The marvellous boy who at 26 had for the first time equated mass with energy, now at 60 saw that equation threaten the world.

He lives quietly in a suburban house in a suburban street in Princeton. A year ago he refused the Presidency of Israel because he thought himself too old. He is patient even with the strangers who sneak up to his front porch and have their wives photograph them as if they were just coming out of the great man's house. If he has any impatience left it is, as it always was, with authority. Some months ago an English scientist visiting Washington had occasion to telephone Einstein's house. He could hear the long-distance operator say to his housekeeper, "Washington is on the line for you." And he heard the housekeeper exclaim, in horrified German, "Oh heavens! Washington! What has gone wrong now!"

(From the "Observer")

All Ambassadors on Deck

By LUTZ WOLFF

This is the last of three articles on the voyages of an Israel "tramp" steamer.

THE old ship is taking a rest. We are in Sydney, a small port of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. It is a welcome change from the Tropics, from Rio and from Trinidad, and it seems a good place to stop and relax. There are woods here and green fields, lakes and clear rivers, and the air is crisp and cool. The little town down at the end of the bay looks pleasant and friendly with its many church steeples and its red and white splashes among the dark green trees.

We have brought a cargo of ore up here from Brazil. It is unloaded now, and we are idle and laid up for a few days. The ship is quiet. We are loafing around the deck, leaning over the railing looking across the bay and we are enjoying the leisure in between cargoes. A Nova Scotia fishing boat is just putting out to sea, its little dinghy riding at her stern. Two of the fishermen are up on the mast standing on a crossbar, and the harpoonist is perched out on the bowsprit, his harpoon on the ready. If he is lucky, he will hook a swordfish which might weigh several hundred pounds, and if his luck holds, he'll get 40 cents a pound for it. Anyhow, that's what they asked us for it when we went out shopping for fish. (We thought it over and bought cod filets at 15 cents).

Signor Vanzetti, our Radio Operator, comes up to get a light for his cigarette and stops for a chat. Sparky is a tall, thin, harassed-looking man of 50. He likes to talk and he loves to tell you about his troubles. But Sparky's English takes some special kind of understanding. Sometimes he shouts, then again he whispers; sometimes he mixes in a little German and French, and he has his own very special method of pronunciation. He likes to punctuate his sentences with gestures like trying to shake his teeth loose, boring his forefinger into his cheek, pushing his eyelid down or pulling the lobe of his ear.

Italian Philosophy

"Look! Nice!" he says, pointing at the fishing boat. I agree and ask him how things were going up in his radio shack. That starts him off: "Experience!" he shouts into my ear. "Experiance! Plenty"—he yells. "You know, too much trouble and no found, no found! Terreeb'le!" I have no idea what he is talking about but I cluck my sympathies and Sparky goes on and now he whispers: "I look, I toosh, nothing!" He spreads his fingers wide apart and makes a tragic face. "I toosh again, nothing, nothing. Is—similia one k'nife in the heart," he adds. "Yes, mine *Freund*," he says and pokes himself in the chest, "two years I work on shipp'e, then *fertig*, I go my house in Lido Rome, Rome, very poor, very difficult for *ganje* the money, too much poor!" he concludes and turns away. He climbs up the stairs to his radio station and leaves us somewhat bewildered at the railing staring after him.

Next to us on the hatch three men are stretched out. They are having a smoke and taking it easy. There is Amos the storekeeper, Eliezer the fireman and Avraham the messboy. Amos is talking.

"B'hai-yai," he says, "I don't know why I'm wasting my time with these respectable Jewish families here in this town. B'hai-yai I don't. They invite me for dinner. Good. They take me out in their car, they show me the synagogue, they show me the beautiful woods and the river and the summer house on the lake. All right. Now I have seen it, and now I have met the mother-in-law and all the "aunts and all the cousins." *Tov*. But now it's enough, *nachon?*" he asks.

The others are only half listening. Avraham grunts and Eliezer says: "Oh shut up, you talk too much."

100 Per Cent Gold

"Wait!" cries Amos, "you haven't heard me yet. I have found *THE* place in this town, *b'emet*, and it's going to be my place from now on, and do you know what it is?" He looks around at his listeners but they only look up sleepily and Amos goes on: "The Venetian Garden Ball Room!" he exclaims with enthusiasm. "Boys, let me tell you, that's it!"

"And what's so good about the Venetian Garden Ball Room, may I ask?" says Mordechai, who had joined them.

"What's good about it? Hah, listen to him. I tell you what's good about it," says Amos, "number one, only one dollar to get in; then the music—wonderful; and girls, girls? a million! and another thing, to drink there is only Coca Cola. Ten cents a bottle. So I ask you, how much Coca Cola can a girl drink? So you see it's not like Baltimore "will you buy me a drink, hon?" he mimics, "and then she takes Scotch at a dollar a drink. No . . ."

Now Eliezer sits up and interrupts him: "You are stupid," he says, "I tell you these Jews here are gold, 100 per cent gold, that's what they are. Look at the trouble they took to make a party for us in the Community Hall. Look how they treated Zvi, just to give you one example, and this I know because I saw it, and how much is there that I don't know?" he says.

"So what's with Zvi?" they ask him.

"Listen good," begins Eliezer, "we went down to Morris Levy's clothing store to get the Purser's pants, and when we get there the first thing you know Zvi is talking to Mr. Levy himself in Yiddish and then to Mrs. Levy, and next thing he is fingering a beautiful gabardine coat with a belt and Mrs. Levy says to him, 'why don't you try it on just to see how it fits you,' and Zvi says, 'Oh! no! I couldn't afford such an expensive coat, I have a wife and two children' — can you imagine that *schnorrer* with a wife and two children — and before long there is Zvi inside that gabardine coat standing in front of the big mirror admiring himself, and he is surrounded by all the Levys, and before another ten minutes is up they have made him a present of the coat and Mrs. Levy has thrown in a pair of leather gloves for good measure." He takes a deep breath and looks around to see if everyone is properly impressed.

"Well, now," he says, "what do you think of that, Mr. Amos?"

"As far as I am concerned," one of them speaks up, "seeing that we are the first Israel ship in this port, and seeing that they have been very good to us, I think we ought to give them a party right here aboard the ship, what do you say?" All agree—all think that this would be fine and so the idea of the party was born.

Plans for Party

PREPARATIONS for the party get under way and for a day or two nothing else was discussed or argued about. Many questions had to be answered and many problems to be soved: Must it be *kasher?* What kind of cakes shall there be and how many? Shall we put *"Bruchim Habaim"* in sugar letters on the icing of the cake or just the name of the ship or Sydney, N. S. or "For the Jewish Community in Sydney" Shall we have Carmel Hock or make a punch with rum? Shall we put up a cold buffet? Yes, but with what? How about the expenses? and how about the invitations? These were the questions that buzzed around and they were not easily agreed upon. The *"Bruchim Habaim"* problem alone took a solid hour of violent discussion before it was settled in favour of making four large cakes and putting something different on each one of them. For expenses everyone on board agreed to contribute one dollar, rum punch won by a large majority, and our friend Newman Dubinsky, the Sydney shipchandler, volunteered to look after the invitations. Little by little things took shape and the day of the party arrived.

Maurice was decorating the saloon with flags, a huge bowl of punch was gaining strength down in the cool room, four sailors were busy trying to make daintily decorated sandwiches, and Zvi in the galley was squeezing sugar paste out a bag making the fancy lettering on the cakes. All were in high spirits, partly due to frequent trips to the cool room to see how the punch was getting along.

It was a good party. A notable contributor to its success was one of our new firemen, a Greek named Constantine Kelesakis. Constantine is a dark good-looking fellow with thick horn-rimmed glasses. He is practically illiterate but somehow manages to look quite distinguished. He speaks only Greek and a very few words of English. He is a good and a kind man with a winning smile. He stationed himself next to the punch bowl and was kept busy filling glasses. During his stay aboard he had picked up *"Chaim"* and *"shalom,"* and as he was filling glasses he was saying *"Chaim"* and *"shalom"* and "all right" and charming everybody with his smile. I went over to his corner later in the evening to get a drink, and there was one of our guests, a middle-aged man with him and he was talking to him earnestly: "What I want to ask you," I overheard him saying to Kelesakis, "could a fellow like me, with a medium-sized capital, in the wholesale dry goods business, make a livin' in Israel?" I didn't stay to hear Constantine's answer, but he probably filled the man's glass and said *"Chaim," "shalom"* and "all right."

We were amazed at the crowd that had turned up. They had come from far and wide, from neighbouring towns and villages, from all over Cape Breton. Our small saloon was jammed with people, they were overflowing into the alleyways and out on to the decks. For many of them it was their first time on a ship, and for all of them the first time on a Jewish ship.

"You know," a man from Glace Bay said, "we have been giving a lot of money to Israel and we've been reading and hearing a great deal about the country, but now for the first time we see something real, we are standing on a bit of Israel so to speak, and you must realize that this is something big for us."

Back aft some of the sailors and a few of the young girls had started a dance. Our new Norwegian messboy Per Krokaa, a blond, lanky six-footer was carrying one of the huge cakes from the saloon back there and stumbled over a steampipe while crossing the deck. He fell flat on his face and on top of the lovely cake. *"Fin davar,"* said Zvi, after the laughs had subsided, "it was the one with "Sydney, N.S." on it and the "S" was the wrong way around anyhow, besides we can save some of it and cut it up in squares and serve it with chocolate sauce for lunch tomorrow."

The party went on merrily until around midnight and it came to an end with much handshaking, pattings on the back and here and there a few kisses.

Land of the Book

WE have had many enthusiastic visitors but none that came up to Mr. Frank Calhoun of Mobile, Alabama. He brought the ship's laundry and came into my cabin to get his bills signed. "Tell me something, boss," he said, "is it true that you all is from the Holy Land?"

"That's right," I said, "my home is in Jerusalem."

"You mean to tell me," he yo'self where the Good Lord walked and them big Pyramids and that big tower where all them people spoke different languages and all them places that's written about in the 'Good Book'?"

"Hm, yes, some of them," I said.

He rolled his eyes and that black head of his with those grey curls went up and down. "Well, well," he said slowly, "you know, Suh, every evenin' I read to my grandchill'un a little something out of the Good Book, and tonight I sure going to tell'em about you and the ship and that you said everything is right there the way it's written and that you seen it with your own eyes. Yes Suh, I sure will," he said as he got up to go.

We have a new pet. It is a black mongrel dog about six months old and his name is Blackie. He came aboard one day in Savannah, looked carefully over the ship and its crew, and decided that this would be his future home — to the deep disgust of Chita, the old ship's cat.

Blackie is a clever dog. He very soon learned his way around the ship. He knows when meals are served, when the cook cuts up meat early in the morning, and when watches change at eight bells. He climbs up ship's ladders, and "the place" for him is way forward on the ship's bow, out of everyone's way.

He soon replaced Chita as the favourite pet aboard and Chita took a dim view of it. She was deeply insulted, sulked around, and as soon as the gangway was down on our arrival in our next port, Chita left us for good.

She made a dignified exit, her tail high up in the air, and was never seen again.

Going Home

HURRICANES have names. There is one over the Bahamas now and it is moving in our direction. Its name is Dolly. "I only hope that she won't catch up with us," said the Chief. Dolly didn't catch up with us, but she made her presence felt — we had dirty weather for several days, with high seas running, waves pounding the ship and the decks under water most of the time. Some damage was done to stores and equipment, and life aboard was miserable while it lasted.

Moods and weather have changed. The sea is calm, the sky is blue and the sun is out. The sailors are singing and whistling and Blackie is racing up and down the deck. The days roll off at an even beat, the old ship creaks and groans, but wallows her way steadily across the Atlantic and through the Mediterranean. We are homeward bound and on our last lap. It was a long voyage. We had our good times and our bad times; we had our quota of deserters and our share of crew trouble. Now the job is done, the tramp is coming home.

There is a group up on the bow craning their necks trying to see the first sign of land. There it is; Haifa Lighthouse is dead ahead, a tiny pin-point of light going off and on.

It looks very good to us.

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DEPARTURES: January 17—23, 1954

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Jan. 17	0430	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0700	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	0900	L. A. I.	Rome
MON.	0005	S.A.S.	(Rome, Zurich) Frankfurt, Scandinavia
Jan. 18	0745	SABENA	(Athens) Brussels, Paris, New York
	1200	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna
	2300	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
TUES.	0700	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
Jan. 19	0900	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	0945	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1045	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1045	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
WED.	0730	B.O.A.C.	Rome, Frankfurt, London
Jan. 20	1200	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul
THURS.	0430	S.A.S.	Karachi, Colombo, Bangkok, Tokyo
Jan. 21	0700	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	0815	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milano, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1100	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	2000	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens.
	2300	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, Paris, London, New York

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

TUES. Jan. 19	1245	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia

FROM HAIFA PORT

Jan. 18	s/s PACE	Haifa, Limassol Naples, Marseilles Genoa.
Jan. 21	s/s F. GRIMANI	Haifa, Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa.
Jan. 22	s/s ARTSA	Haifa, Naples, Marseilles.

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Information and Registration: from 9 a.m.—12 noon, 4—6 p.m. (Except Friday).

ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE IN ISRAEL

The Annual Meeting of the Association, whose members teach Gymnastics, Orthopaedic Gymnastics, Movements and Dance, was held during Hanukka in Haifa. Professional and pedagogical problems were discussed. Reception hours for members as well as for persons and institutions, requiring qualified staff will be regularly held by the Secretary on Tuesday between 5 and 7 p.m. at 86 Rehov Ben Yehuda, (entrance through the garden), Tel Aviv.

Postal Address: Fanny Lazar, 17 Rehov Barkay, Ramat Itzhak.

THE LETTER WRITER

By RAYMOND PIZANTE

MENAHEM Yagun's reputation as a manuscript-writer was established long before he emigrated from Persia. His Persian manuscripts in Hebrew characters, which hang in his hut in the Talpiot *ma'bara*, were all sufficient evidence of his craftsmanship. Unfortunately, like many persons here, he was soon compelled to change his profession to letter-writing which no doubt was the natural outcome of possessing a good hand. Furthermore, his Hebrew, consisting of Biblical expressions so far had been satisfactory for his new occupation. Sitting on his bed, legs crossed, he listened attentively to a *ma'bara* dweller who had had the misfortune to lose his ration cards.

"You may go now," Menahem said at last. "Come tomorrow, and your letter will be ready."

The man rose from the stool on which he had been sitting and kissed Menahem's hand.

"Here, I've brought you a plate of beans which my wife cooked," he said. In the afternoon, Menahem sat at his table and wrote the letter in large characters, mentioning the disadvantages of living without ration cards. The next day, when the man came to take his letter, he was much impressed by its neatness and column-like characters. Writing a letter for those who had lost their ration or identity cards was not a difficult matter for Menahem. However sometimes he was puzzled when someone who, one way or another, had lost their money, wanted to reclaim it from the Government.

"It's their money I lost," argued one. "Why shouldn't I get it back?"

But in due time, Menahem learned how to use a persuasive style on matters of money. He also learned to address his letters to the Prime Minister whenever he was in doubt as to where they should go. The letter usually began: "To the most powerful and illustrious Prime Minister on earth." Then he explained how the poor man had lost seven pounds in the bus, and how important money is when one has lost it. Finally, he begged the Prime Minister to return the seven pounds as it is always better for him to be on good terms with his people than otherwise.

Flourishing Business

As time went on, his business flourished as more persons were drafted for military service. And, in the beginning, he wrote this letters in Persian as most of them knew no Hebrew. Naturally, his importance grew, and he was soon the most respected person in the *ma'bara*. Women enjoyed arranging his hut or cooking for him. (There were even rumours that some widows were prepared to marry him in spite of his advanced age.) Tourists, too, never missed any opportunity to pay him homage. Moreover, he was a kind of adviser to the manager and social worker of the *ma'bara*. It was he, for example, who decided to whom the licence for a new grocery store should be given.

In an effort to regularize his work, Menahem made up his mind not to receive any clients in the afternoon. He therefore put a sign at the entrance of his *tarif*: "Do not disturb. I am thinking." Undoubtedly he was inspired by the Government offices where he had seen such signs on doors, though, he had always wondered what people did behind these doors. But Menahem's sign was not a success and he had to take it down as all his friends, who were illiterate, began to come at all hours of the day to ask him the meaning of the sign.

"Well, Menahem, I see you are opening a new shop. Good luck to you," said one of them who knew well that signs are put on shops.

On Saturdays, Menahem went for long strolls in his pyjamas and slippers, playing all along the way with his string of beads. One could see that he was a large man, proud of his position, but more proud still of his black beard which rested on his hairy chest. What he liked best, was to roam through the streets of Jerusalem. He had felt at home from the first day he set foot in Jerusalem. Whether it was the hospitality or the spell of the town that made one feel at home right away, was something he could never find out. Nevertheless, it was enough reason for him to have refused to live with his two grown-up sons somewhere in Emek Jezreel. Yet, he admitted—only to tourists—that the absence of a Jewish king in the Capital made him feel sad...

Then one day something terrible happened which shook Menahem's self-confidence and put his career at stake. One afternoon, as he was smoking his *narghile* an old woman came in with her son's letter in her hand. It must have been an answer to one of Menahem's letters. He put his glasses on and began to read the letter aloud. It was the boy's first letter in Hebrew. Menahem translated it slowly as he himself was not used to reading letters in Hebrew. He discovered to his dismay that there were many words he did not know and therefore he was obliged to make it up as he went along. Then to make the letter look more exciting, he added his personal comments which sometimes were more important than the letter itself. Suddenly, he was taken aback as he read to himself: "I've gone through three months of a Hebrew course and I can now write letters in Hebrew. But I don't understand your Hebrew..." Here, Menahem stopped, feeling bewildered. It was certainly not a good thing that the young people had begun to learn Hebrew. Besides, why did he write so carelessly?

Second Blow

"Well?" asked the old woman, impatiently. "Is he coming soon?"

"Of course, he is coming," Menahem answered vaguely. "All soldiers get leave sometime or another."

"Heaven knows when..."

"Heaven knows when..."

"No, I mean, does he mention a day?"

"Does it make any difference even if he mentions it?" Menahem said, indignantly. "Can he know better than the Lord?"

THEN he received his second blow from an unexpected quarter: the *ma'bara* school. The children, who had studied for three or four years, were able to write simple letters to their sisters and brothers. As if this were not enough, the teacher began to read and write letters for the *ma'bara* residents. How humiliating it was for Menahem, when he sat in pleasant weather at the door of his *tarif*, to see all his clients move steadily towards the school. One evening, as a hopeless gesture, he invited six or seven couples to his hut. Under the paraffin lamp, Menahem received them cordially. They all sat on the stools they had brought along.

"My people," Menahem began with a sob in his voice, "there seems to be a misunderstanding. Tell me please, why you suddenly go to that young teacher for your letters? Or why do you let your children read or write your letters? Have you ever thought for a moment what fatal mistakes you can make if you are not careful enough with your letters? Heaven forbid, but suppose your son was killed. Well, if you go to that teacher, she is going to read the letter quickly and dryly. Not stopping where she should, not consoling you when you need it most, I ask you, what is life if we do not console one another? You, Yosef, why don't you come to me any more?"

Yosef, who was a short, stout worker in the local ice factory answered hesitatingly: "Well, my son said that he didn't understand your Hebrew."

Secretary's Advice

"Are you insinuating that your son knows better than me? You see, all you want to do is to reduce me to your son's level of knowledge. That's an insult to me." Menahem did not pursue the question since he felt that he had failed to convince them.

Months passed. The situation grew worse and Menahem finally decided to consult the *ma'bara's* secretary. The secretary, who was an amiable young man, received him while smoking his pipe. (Menahem had the feeling that the secretary, by smoking a pipe was trying to imitate his *narghile*.)

"Well, what do you advise me?" Menahem asked, after explaining his sad condition.

"Menahem Yagun, it's high time you started to learn some Hebrew," the secretary answered calmly. Menahem thanked him and left hurriedly, feeling crushed. So if the secretary thought that way, then something urgent must be done, he thought. Otherwise he would lose his position in the *ma'bara*. During the night he thought of a plan which would enable him to attract back all his clients. It was a matter of six months, even less perhaps.

The next morning, Menahem was seen, cleanly dressed, a copy-book and a pen in his hand, going towards the town, like a conscientious schoolboy.

"Where are you going so early?" asked a friend.

"To an Ulpan of course," Menahem retorted, "where I can exchange my Biblical knowledge with some kind of a language people learn in three months."

TALKING TO ANIMALS

By BARBARA WOODHOUSE

LONDON.—

I USED to live in the Argentine, on a lonely cattle *estancia* 100 miles from my nearest English neighbour. Every time breaking in the wild horses from the herd of 6,000 on the *estancia*. Whilst doing this one day I met a very old "Guaranee" Indian, of which tribe there are very few left now. I stopped to talk to him about the beautiful little mare he was riding, and he told me his tribe do not have to break in their horses the way we do; they just catch them with a lasso, and then stand near them, with their hands behind their backs, and blow gently down their nostrils. The horse understands this as "How do you do?" in its own language, and returns the greeting by approaching the human being and sniffing up his nose. From that moment the horse has no further fear, and the breaking in is simply a matter of showing the horse what you want.

I tried this simple trick on a horse that was a killer; three men had lost their lives trying to master her, and I bought her for 15s. It worked. She stopped trembling and came slowly up to me as I blew down my nostrils, whilst standing quite still in the corral where she had been penned for me. She raised her head until her nose touched mine. I blew gently up her nose and then put my hand out to caress her. She never moved. I fondled her ears and her neck, and then stroked her all over. I went to the house for my saddle and bridle and saddled her up. She stood quite still; I mounted her and away we went. I never want a more glorious creature. Years later I brought her home to England and she was put down in the war, after having been the most faithful mount of myself and my children.

Effect on Cattle

This trick I employed on all the future horses I broke in out there, and I used to reckon to get a horse going quite nicely, having never previously been handled, in two hours. All that was needed was to teach the horse what to do. Never once did a horse, after having had "How do you do?" said to it this way, attempt to do anything bad. It seemed to have complete confidence in me.

To cut a long story short, I proved that this language not only applies to horses but to cattle as well. One day I was watching a cattle market at Chippenham when a steer went mad while being driven by some hateful men with sticks. It charged everyone, so I bet the drover a fiver that if he would leave it to me I would put a head-collar on it and lead it into the lorry. The language was not exactly complimentary, but he agreed. I approached the brute, who promptly headed for me. I stood still and blew down my nose. It stopped a few feet from me; then slowly advanced, sniffed my nose and stood near me looking quite quiet. I slipped a halter on to it, and walked away towards the cattle truck; it followed me like a lamb, although it had never previously been haltered. I walked it into the box and removed the head-collar. The bet was won—but I never found the drover.

This power over animals served me well. I could buy an unbroken horse and sell it as "safe" in under a week. The company out there in South America approved of my methods, and paid me the grand sum of 10s. for every horse I broke in. The inspector was sent to try one of my horses to see if I really had broken it in properly. He tried one which I had har for only two hours. It was quiet and would walk, trot, canter and stop easily. It had a lot to learn, but it was harmless and safe to handle.

I believe that all animals can be controlled by knowing their language, although there are some bad animals that have learnt to be vicious and cunning, and then this does not work. It is a trick that overcomes fear in animals, and most wickedness in animals is caused by fear.

Training Dogs

I run four voluntary dog training classes a week, and ordinary people bring their dogs to be taught to behave. I find I can take any of the dogs from their owners (with a few exceptions from dogs that are so vicious that one cannot get within speaking distance of them) and I can make them do just what I like by stroking their heads and speaking to them in a loving tone of voice. I feel that my will-power is being transmitted to them through my fingers, and, as long as the owner does not keep talking and breaking the bond between the dog and me, I can make that dog want to do what it is told.

I do not know any direct language with dogs, but I do know that they are very susceptible to suggestion and that if I can be left alone with the dog, I can do what I like with it. The trouble in training classes is that one has to train the owner to train the dog, and to transmit the gift of will-power to the owner is a very different matter.

In Spanish the word *simpatica* is the one that, I think, covers this feeling for animals, and I believe it is what is lacking in most dog owners. I am always astounded when people tell me that if their front gates are left open their dogs run out and do not come back for hours. My dog will not leave me. If I get up to go out of the room my dog goes too; she would die if I left her for any length of time. We have complete understanding. People marvel that I speak to her like a human being and that she understands every word I say. If I get cross with anyone in my household, the dog gets so upset she is promptly sick. My worries are her worries.

Understanding with Cows

The same sort of understanding applies to my cows. Recently one of them was asked to act in a film with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and everyone on the set wondered why this cow behaved like a human being. She had a big part in the film, and did exactly what she was told by me, including going down a street by herself, walking into a pub, etc. Why? Because she had perfect faith in me. If I said it was the thing to do, the cow had no fear. My small children ride my cows like horses if they want to.

I once sold one of my old cows to a neighbour. For three days she gave no milk, and he called me in to see her. She was literally silently crying. I gave the man his money back and took her home, and she immediately began giving milk. She never left me again, and averaged over 1,100 gallons a year for the next eight years, until I put her to sleep.

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Mrs. Woodhouse, who describes in the accompanying article her method of communicating with animals, is seen here "talking" to a cow.

Albright's New Testament Theory

Dr. William F. Albright, professor of Semitic languages at John Hopkins University and a noted archaeologist, explained at a press conference the significance of the oldest-known Biblical scroll which is on show in the "Land of the Bible" exhibition now touring the U.S., the 'Washington Post' reports.

This scroll is about 1,000 years older than the previous earliest-known Biblical scroll, he said. Together with other recently discovered scrolls, it throws new light on the life and times of the Old Testament personalities. Moreover, Dr. Albright added that 'it makes as antiquated as a dodo', books with a background of the New Testament written before 1948. Since 1947, when a member of a Beduin tribe unearthed some scrolls of exceptional antiquity in a cave near the Dead Sea, a number of scrolls have been discovered, he continued. One of the more important documents, copied by the Essenes before the Christian era, indicates, in his opinion, that the Gospel of St. John was written some 50 years nearer the time of Christ than was hitherto thought (i.e. in 80 C.E. rather than in 130 C.E.). This copy contains phrases and passages which parallel parts of St. John. Dr. Albright pointed out, adding that their greater antiquity argues that this Gospel must be of an earlier date.

Museums in Israel and in the United States and various private collectors have loaned items for the exhibition.

Radio Review

Variations on a Recording

OVERWORK is endemic in Kol Yisrael. It not only applies to the announcers, authors and producers, who constantly return under many guises, but also to the very gramophone records that are broadcast. It is a wonder that so many records have survived; a popular melody is liable to turn up in music for breakfast, music for lunch, music for tea, music for housewives, music for patients, in a myriad request programmes, and in a multitude of incarnations devised by Yitzhak Shimoni ranging from a straight performance in his late Sunday night feature, to a barely discernible backgrcund in 'Where shall we go?' to being played backwards at twice its proper speed in a musical Quiz. The only safe refuge for a popular record is the Children's Hour and the Second Programme. On Galai Zahal, of course, it hasn't got a chance.

The latest of Yitzhak Shimoni's variations on a gramophone record is a series called 'Behind the Scenes' in which many old musical friends turn up but are used to illustrate an interview with the singer. Last week's subject was Benjamino Gigli, and the basic script was prepared by Joseph Arie, who informed us in the course of the programme how he used family *protekzia* to meet Gigli (his brother is the singer Raphael Arie).

Gigli and Schmaltz

The feature made pleasant enough listening and Gigli records are always worth hearing — but as a whole it was rather disappointing. As the interview itself was so short, the first half of the programme was taken up with newspaper reviews of some of Gigli's early appearances, interspersed with recordings. After 15 minutes, the announcer suddenly informed us of the title and credits for the feature: this trick is being used far too often, and is annoying in any case. The interview itself, which was well read by regular announcers, was singularly uninformative. It was presented in a spirit of slobbery adulation and nothing of any consequence whatever emerged. We heard several times that Gigli is 64 and still going strong: that he tours Italy: that he is taking a few weeks vacation: that he wears bedroom slippers around the house, and that he admires Israel 'where professors and lawyers work the land'. He was allowed to choose his favourite record like an interviewee in 'Milestones'. It was in fact the waste of a good opportunity: so many meaty questions could have been asked, that it was unfortunate to be put off with schmaltz.

While on the subject of opera: an announcer recently, while surveying opera in 1953 introduced an aria from Verdi's 'Force of Destiny' with the words 'This needs no introduction as we all know this opera so well and like it so much'. I wonder how many people in the country are really familiar with this opera and with its comparatively seldom-heard music (except perhaps for the overture).

Last week's 'Information Please' brought two new and welcome participants — one of them the bright and erudite Professor Samburaky, the other Mrs. Goldschmidt, who besides her knowledge contributed a pleasant feminine voice, a welcome contrast to the rather rasping tones of most of the *savants* who have appeared in this series. The feature is now well-established and is, we hear, attracting a wide mail. Last week's edition was informative and entertaining, although overweighted on the side of the natural sciences which claimed all the questions with one or two minor exceptions. This programme was also responsible for the quotation of the week: it occurred towards the end, when the moderator stated 'Time is running out and there is just a minute or so for a quick question — what is the Infinite?'

Pick of next week's listening: Jules Verne's 'Round the World in Eighty Days' (today at 4.30): Live Musical Quiz (tomorrow at 9.45): 15 Years of Kfar Ruppin (Sunday at 9.30): Tu bi'Shvat at Kfar ha-Yarok (Monday at 9): Five years of the Knesset (Monday at 9): Avidom's flute concerto (Tuesday at 9):

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 467 M.; HAIFA: 349 M.; TEL AVIV: 33.5, 41.9 & 322 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow, 8.30 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 & 11.00 a.m. **Arabic Programme** (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

8.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 Break for Music. 3.00 Kabbalat Sabbath. 3.30 Close Down.

4.30 p.m. Children's Hour.—5.00 Classical Request Programme: Piano Concerto No. 1 (Beethoven); Romance from "Les Pocheurs de Perles" (Bizet); Serenade for Strings in C major (Tchaikowsky). 7.00 Light Music. 7.30 Songs (R). 8.00 Talk 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Serenade for Flute, Violin and Viola (Beethoven), played by the Klingler Trio; String Quartet in A major (Dittersdorf), played by Alan Schulmann, Abraham Weiss, Gerald Kuhn & Louise Stone; Serenade for String Quartet (Barber); Divertimento in E flat major (Mozart) played by the Pasquier Trio. 10.30 Songs (R). 11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Fugue for 15 Violins (Debensky); Poem de L'amour et de la mer (Chausson). 9.45 Music Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Piano Concerto No. 4 (Beethoven) Overture Leonore No. 3 (Beethoven). 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Theatres and Films. 1.45 Carnival Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Variety (R). 4.33 Light Music (R). 4.45 Opera: Manon Lescaut (Puccini), Act I & II. 6.00 Don Quixote. 7.00 "Guests in the Studio." 7.15 Hamavdil & Melaveh Malka. 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Questions and Answers. 8.24 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sport. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 Folk Dances. 9.20 Concert: Chautauque Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Franco Autori, Soloist: Marian Filar: Piano Concerto No. 1 (Tchaikowsky). 10.00 Dance Music. 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

459, 224, 214, 43.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m. 10.15 p.m. **French:** 2.00 p.m.

Today: 3.00 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 4.00 Music (R). 4.45 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m. Music of Our Time. 4.45 Preclassical Music. 5.20 Legends. 5.40 Folk Dances. 6.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): 11.45 Readings & News. 11.30 The Land of Israel. 11.45 News of the Muse.

Tomorrow: 11.15 News & Programme Highlights. 11.35 Melodies. 11.35 "The Week in the Knesset." 11.50 Melaveh Malka. 12.00 Talmud Lesson.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.4, 214, 225 & 220 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Concert. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Saturday Night Programme. 6.50 Folk Dance. 7.00 Variety. 7.20 Today's Events. 7.50 Music (R). 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.20 News. 8.45 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

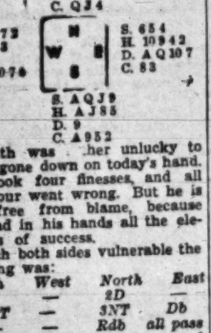
B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (16.77 & 31.92 M.): 6.00-7.00 p.m.

Today: News, News Talk, British Album. **Tomorrow:** News, Parliamentary Review, Contact Programme, International Commentary.

BRIDGE

AN UNUSUAL SAFETY GADGET

By JERUSALEMITE



South was another unlucky to have gone down on today's hand. He took four finesses, and all the four went wrong. But he is not free from blame, because he had in his hands all the elements of success.

With both sides vulnerable the bidding was:

South	West	North	East
1S	—	2D	—
2NT	—	3NT	Db
—	—	Rdb	all pass

East's double was borne of desperation. He knew that the diamonds were doomed and realised that the only chance to defeat the game lay in that suit plus as many tricks as his partner could grab. West obeyed and produced the four of diamonds; dummy played low, and East made the ten.

And now he decided to play possum. He had to find two tricks with his partner; but if diamonds were returned right away, he would either have to cash his third trick and thereby establish the other three diamonds in dummy, or else to abandon all hope of ever making his third trick. But that trick was vital, because it would have been madness to expect more than two tricks from West. Instead of playing through dummy's weakness, East therefore decided to let declarer take his own finesses and returned a heart.

South reasoned that, if either finesse were right, he could immediately bring home the contract. He played the ten of spades; West made his king and South followed this up with a club finesse; West won again and only now produced his last diamond for a set.

Have our readers spotted South's fatal mistake? Admittedly, he had stumbled across the only combination which could spell his doom; but he had also failed to take his precautions, lulled into certainty that East must turn up with more than just his diamonds for the double.

South knew of course that diamonds were loaded against him, but he did not care to analyze that West had started with one or two diamonds at the most. The proper thing to do was therefore, to follow up with *a low diamond* from dummy at the first opportunity, thereby cutting the communications between both opponents. Once that is done, East cannot with impunity collect his last diamond, and must exit with another heart. Now dummy leads the queen of clubs. If East holds the king and covers, South simply concedes the trick and then goes in for a free spade finesse; if West wins, dummy's knave of clubs serves as an entry card for the ten of spades.

Brilliant Exhibitions at Bezalel

Master of Judea

THE work of Leopold Krakauer, whose exhibition was opened on January 9 at the Bezalel Museum, is thus characterized in the catalogue: "About his drawings hovers the breeze of eternity." This is rather strong tobacco, but there is some truth in it—Leopold Krakauer's drawings are to our minds the final artistic expression of Judea's landscape: the rounded terraced hills, the barren slopes, the age-old olive groves and the ancient villages that are so perfectly integrated with their surroundings. His portraits of individual olive trees are "close shots," singled out by the artist's eye from panoramic views, patriarchs whose bark has petrified to a likeness of sacred rocks. Then, to give the true essence, Krakauer selects a humble thistle to be the symbol of a country (and not "thorns," as stated in the catalogue) drawn a dozen times in its life cycle, from the slender stalk to the proud sunlike beauty of the flower that withers when her thistledown children have flown away.

To attempt any criticism of Krakauer's work would be a presumption. We have to be humbly grateful for being allowed to study a new series of his chalk drawings. However, the critic feels entitled to point out the danger that the master-builder Leopold Krakauer may be overshadowed by the master-draughtsman. Krakauer is primarily an architect, designing houses that fit into the landscape he understands so well. To appreciate this great and strong artist, one must know his architectural designs as well as his landscapes.

Maker of Images

THE second one-man show on view at the Bezalel Museum, presents the copper works of Abraham Habbah. It is difficult to describe them technically by any of the established terms. They represent a new craft. Habbah bends his material, pricks it with a nail, cuts it with a knife or with any instrument that is at hand, chases, solders, tools, and the result is an endless succession of weird fantastic beings that look more like exotic idols and images than innocent arty and crafty products. Again and again one has the feeling that those twisted beings, especially the fainty obscene nudes and the hieratic heads of goats, rams and bulls, have a hidden magical meaning and that one does not know what uncanny force they might introduce into one's house.

Habbah's more conventional masks have appeared in Jerusalem's art shops, but they give no idea of the primitive charm, the captivating originality of his art. Some of his copper engravings, a kind of copper *sgrafitti*, show an amusing influence of Chagall (who, by the way, was strongly impressed by Habbah's work). Everything else is the imagination of the young (25) Baghdadi, who suddenly shed the traditional fetters of oriental copper work without losing his inherited mastery of the material. Abraham Habbah is the first absolutely original craftsman we have had the privilege to hail in Jerusalem for many years. If our export advisers do not advise Abraham Habbah to conventionalize his style, he has a great future, also with the more discerning of American collectors. The Bezalel is to be congratulated for encouraging this original artist and for his strikingly effective presentation of his work. *(See picture on page 8).*

Animal Engravings

THE third enjoyable item on Bezalel's rich January menu is a collection of engravings by Joseph Hecht who, born in 1891 in Poland, died in 1951 in Paris. Hecht had rejuvenated the technique of straight line-engraving, *gravure au burin*, abandoned by most artists at the beginning of the century, and he was extremely successful in this clean and craftsmanlike style.

Most of Hecht's engravings show animals depicted with a force occasionally reminiscent of paleolithic drawings. My favourites are the great bull; the engraving where a mixed company of tropical animals has taken over a Parisian street; and the elegant "Boats" (No. 17).

Exhibit of the Month

EXHIBIT of the Month" is a Hellenist Perfume flask (blue glass, blown into a mold). The graceful, tiny vessel is decorated with grapes and citrus, the symbolic meaning of which makes its Jewish origin most probable. The panels of fruits are framed in architectural elements that show how the great prototypes of the period influenced even the tiniest works.

It seems that the Bezalel timetable is less rigid than the Acting Honorary Administrative Director maintained in a letter to *The Jerusalem Post* last week: the exhibition "Israel Artists From our Own Collection," scheduled from December 15 to January 15, was closed on January 2 and replaced on January 9 by the present, far more interesting series of exhibitions. *Th. F.M.*

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HEALING A GROWING RIFT

New Attitude to Social Services Imperative

By RACHEL DAVIDSON

LAST week in Jerusalem, Israel's social workers held an "Emergency Conference" designed to acquaint the public with some facts about our current social conditions. They computed that today at least one-fifth of us (some 800,000 people) are in "desperate economic and psychological straits". Certainly, 600,000 of us must be living under conditions of considerable physical and mental hardship. Small wonder if the rest of us occasionally feel threatened, restless and insecure.

As worker after worker from scattered centres rose to report, the following facts appeared to be general and incontrovertible:

- Most social workers consider the budget for social services grossly inadequate. (This in spite of the claim of Mr. Barsella of the Social Welfare Ministry, who argued that the Israel budget is proportionately greater than that of the United States. It was difficult to see how Mr. Barsella could validate such a comparison, American social services being compounded of a welter of different organizations, sponsored charitably, commercially and academically as well as by city, state and federal funds.)

Hostility Met

- In most centres (with Haifa a notable exception) these funds are rendered ineffective by reason of their irregularity, which has increased nervous tension and anger against authority.
- The social agencies (that is, the various health services and Malben as well as local, state, political and private welfare and educational organizations) overlap uneconomically.
- Although there is considerable local variation here, new communities have grown hostile to organized centres such as the schools, the labour exchange, the Kupat Holim clinics and the social welfare offices. (Centres of the women's voluntary organizations often form an exception to this rule — a fact that might be exploited). For the most part, teachers, doctors, nurses and social workers are now working in an increasingly hostile environment.

If we accept this indictment at its face value, if we acknowledge the grim tales of appalling malnutrition, in extreme cases bordering on starvation; of children who qualify to receive subsidized cocoa and macaroni being beaten by the desperate parents of children not so qualifying; of communities like that of Rosh Ha'ayin, their spirit wrecked having waited in vain for three years for the allocation of trading licenses to recommended disabled or aged inhabitants; of social workers stoned and teachers spat upon, it remains to be asked why this has come about and what can be done about it.

AT the inception of the State, our welfare services were based on the principle of relief for the socially unfit, just as our then chief medical agency (the Kupat Holim) was based on the principle of aid to the sick, as distinct from the promotion of positive health factors among the whole community.

Certainly, Kupat Holim clinics inevitably acted (in varying degrees) as educative health factors and in the same way social workers were encouraged to attempt "siddurim konstruktiviim" (constructive projects) where disabled clients could at least appear to help themselves by their own efforts, through sheltered workshops, cottage garden schemes and similar undertakings.

But these developments did not alter the general orientation and basic pattern of our services, a pattern which is common throughout the Western world although its day appears to be over, a pattern which envisages as the social worker's special responsibility the rag-and-bobtail of society: the indigent aged; the handicapped — whether blind, halt, lame, diseased, defective or disturbed; and the unfortunate, the errant or the deprived child.

Social workers make headway with children, but little with their parents.

This pattern is now giving way to a concept of social service as the dynamic promotion of the "healthy social forces" which operate in all communities: the people's will to get together, their desire to see their children happy, their aspirations to study or acquire technical knowledge. It is the productive families that become the target of this type of service; for ultimately it is these that act as the chief regenerative forces within the neighbourhood. Exceptionally handicapped people then fall into a special (and minor) category.

The disadvantage of the first social service, based on the principle of relief, is that it only functions adequately against the social background from which it grew: that is, the democratic Western societies of the last 100 years. These societies had both the political goodwill to protect their non-productive elements (if there was a demonstrable physical and moral basis for their handicap) and sufficient national income provided by a sufficient proportion of employed breadwinners, to make this protection possible.

As far as Israel is concerned, our goodwill has, from the start, been undeniable. This itself is no small thing; but the pity is that we have not exploited it effectively. Our folly seems to lie in a failure to assess realistically our rapidly fluctuating social and economic patterns.

Welcoming as we did a high proportion of disabled and suffering families, doubling our population with people speaking many tongues, and coming from an infinite range of climates, with an infinite range of food habits, manners and customs, surely it should have been clear from the start that the strain on our social, health and educational resources would be intense and critical.

Accent on Industry

Unfortunately, we based our plans on a common and fatally unsound premise: that social adjustment (or maladjustment) is the inevitable product of economic adjustment (or maladjustment) rather than its concomitant. We assumed that if we could rapidly set up a modern industrial society, our social services would fall easily enough into the accepted patterns of the West. We ignored the growing experiences of the West that even in long-established, industrial societies, social services of this order are in fact uneconomic. Had we been sufficiently rich and developed to offer "constructive jobs" to the healthy immigrants and "constructive projects" to the unhealthy, obviously these uprobted newcomers would still have had a genuine and grave difficulty in adjusting to their new environment.

But of course we were anything but developed in this idyllic way. In fact, we depended for our future development, upon the efforts and cooperation of these very newcomers themselves. In that was perhaps the most fascinating national enterprise in history, the immigrants represented our chief capital asset. It was an appalling blunder that we apparently made no positive social plans to enlist the aspirations of these new communities for help in our country's struggle. We treated them instead as passive masses. Schemes for intensive expert, nationwide adult education courses in citizenship, trades, literacy health and Hebrew were regarded in 1949 as luxuries. In point of fact, they represented the nation's first economic necessity — an investment that would have paid high dividends.

There were individual social workers and officials who pressed for team work among the new communities, indicating the need for a focus in each neighbourhood where clinics, labour offices, social security agencies and educational centres function in cooperation with each other and with the people. This method of work would not have been more expensive and would only have involved administrative changes. But it was unfortunate that this also involved a change in social outlook of which our leadership in this field apparently was not capable.

Social workers were occupied elsewhere — their energies having been at once diverted to the inescapably handicapped, just as the energies of nurses were concentrated on the radically diseased. In short, the social budget was not woefully inadequate, but woefully misspent in unproductive directions. It would now appear that this neglect of the human needs and resources of the 1948-49-50 *aliya* was one of the many causes of our subsequent economic difficulties.

Blow to Morale

THESE economic difficulties unfortunately interpreted or misunderstood, in turn began a dry rot in the morale of new citizens. The actual human situation was continually being obscured by the fact that (in all good faith) we kept reviewing our achievements in columns of figures: so many man hours performed, so many people employed, so many families "absorbed". We did this instead of sitting down quietly with the new families themselves, and hearing how they interpreted their own needs how much they were prepared to sacrifice and what sort of compensations they expected.

The measure of their "absorption" can be understood today, when in the pursuit of the more realistic, ruthless economic policy that has followed upon our failure in the sphere of a regulated, humane economy, more and more people are being turned out as productive. For instance, the maximum age for employment through a labour exchange used to be 55 (exceptionally low for Western countries). Today it has been further reduced to 50 — and thousands of more breadwinners classified officially as "aged". And even today not one speaker at the Conference urged a new outlook to serve as a point of departure in tackling this deteriorating situation. The evaluation of our failure was in terms of budget inadequacy and irregularity — as if small regular or irregular stipends to handicapped families could meet the hostility which the Conference reported.

A change of outlook has now become imperative. Most of us agree that parents must plan for the positive wellbeing of their children if they aim at a healthy family. Our national community is also such a group. It is not too late to consult the people themselves (the more privileged, well-established communities as well as the precarious new ones) in order to formulate activities and programmes to help weather the stormy difficulties.

The first step in this direction is to bring home to the whole nation the facts of this situation; most "old-timers" are not fully cognisant of them. In this context, the Social Workers' Jerusalem Conference has already done a service. We must now demand careful thought aimed at healing the growing rift in our community in all possible spheres.

Secret of Youth

I am 40. My husband is 44. He looks younger. I could well be taken for a woman of 55 or more, yet when we married I was the attractive one. I seem to be getting more and more bitter about losing my looks, vitality and joy of life in the drudgery of housekeeping and raising the family while he has so much to interest him outside the home, which keeps him a happy, lovable person in the eyes of the children.

What advice can you give me? I have tried all sorts of creams to make my skin look younger again. Makeup seems to make me look still more haggard.

E., Jerusalem

WOMEN do have a very difficult life here, short of domestic help and without the many short-cuts that help so much in some overseas kitchens and homes. Your prime need is help of a kind which I cannot give: help in planning your life more happily, planning your domestic routine and clarifying your relationship with your husband and children.

One thing is certain: the greatest killers of beauty are hurry, anger and envy. Many women achieve their greatest good looks at 40 and after, through a sense of achievement, poise, maturity and inner happiness. This is far more important than the application of creams or lotions.

Improvement Possible

However, a good point of attack on your present difficult situation (although it is not a basic attack) would certainly be to improve your looks as much as you can. But don't expect miracles from a single beauty treatment, or two weeks' use of a much advertised face-cream. I know of no single case of vanished good looks where improvement is impossible. Improvement means sticking to a routine. This is sometimes tedious; but with patience and determination it is always rewarding.

This simple plan will begin to show results in a month or six weeks:

Begin to get up 15 minutes earlier in the morning and devote this quarter of an hour entirely to yourself. Start the day before an open window or door. Breathe in and out at least ten times. If you enjoy exercises, some simple exercises for five minutes will do you good. If you don't, wake up your circulation by massaging your body with a body-brush or rough towel. (You write too of your "large hips and thighs". This is the time to knead, slap and pinch your thighs and hips until the skin is red. You will be surprised at how effective this treatment is if it is regular.)

Then prepare a glass of orange or grapefruit juice. (For readers who want to reduce their weight generally, the juice of a lemon in a glass of hot water sipped before breakfast is excellent.)

Dressing Neatly

Then make yourself as neat and attractive as possible for serving the breakfasts and seeing the family off to work and to school. When they have gone wash your face well and apply a thin layer of cream. No make-up except lip stick. Leave this on while you do your housework. Hormone cream under your eyes will be very helpful.

(Readers who leave the house for work should apply this hormone cream around the eyes before putting on their usual make-up). Cream under the eyes should be patted and not rubbed into the skin).

After lunch, have a rest with a well-creamed face. If there is bagginess under your eyes, place pads soaked in boric-water or in astringent on your closed eyelids. Rest with your feet in a raised position and relax — completely.

Before going to bed, clean your face thoroughly.

At the time of day which is most convenient to you, massage your face and neck gently with a hormone cream. You should also brush your hair and do some scalp massage for three minutes with an oily or alcoholic tonic according to your type of hair, if possible every day.

Before going to bed breathe deeply at an open window again. Aim at eight hours' sleep a night if you can.

Reserve a few hours once a week for yourself, and budget to allow yourself a pedicure one week, a visit to the hairdresser or beauty parlour the next and so on.

Reduce starch - containing foods in your diet and eat at least one fresh salad a day and as much other fruit and vegetables as possible. If you are too heavy, do not eat between meals and drink orange or grapefruit juice instead of coffee or tea. Don't cheat yourself of eggs to give them all to your family. In the long run your family will suffer from your resultant nervous fatigue. A stable, well-balanced diet is the first necessity of beauty and continuing youth.

LIESL EISINGER.

Evening Coat

This sleeveless restaurant coat in bronze faille (by Jacques Heim) demonstrates that fashion is not dictating to us just one line. In a season of many princess bodices, bell skirts, and arching shoulders, here is a straight line, a length adjustable to the individual, and a collar that is no less accommodating.

gardening notes

THE CAROB TREE

(Ceratonia siliqua)

Rabbi Yehosua said: (Baba batra, 91 b.). "I remember when a child used to open a carob pod, his arms were covered with honey."

SHEVAT 15 (Tu b'shvat), which we celebrate this week, is connected in our childhood memories with the pods of the carob tree *(harub,* in Yiddish "bokser") eaten on this day as a typical fruit of Eretz Israel. Here in Israel, we can plant the carob both as an ornamental and fruit tree, in the garden and the courtyard, if space allows. The main thing to remember is to plant the tree only with a soil ball around it, either from a pot *(atziz)* or a tin *(pah)*. Care must be taken not to loosen the ball while planting, otherwise the tree will not live.

The carob *(Ceratonia siliqua, harub)* is a large evergreen tree, which generally grows wild here, (except in the Negev) and lives to a great age. It is cultivated in most parts of the land and the citizens of Jerusalem know it from street planting in Maimon and King George Avenues. Its leaves are pinnate *(m'nuze)* i.e. composed of four to eight leathery shining leaflets, which are arranged feather fashion.

Flower Characteristics

The carob is mostly dioecius, *(du-beiti)*, i.e. bearing male and female flowers on separate trees. The small flowers, which bloom from August to November are born on short "racemes" *(esh-kol)* i.e. in grape-like clusters, with a single main stalk in the centre from which the very small stalks of the individual flowers arise.

The flower itself contains no petals *(ale koteret)*, but only the sex organs which rise from a very small disc. On the male trees we can see an abundance of male flowers, each of which has from five to seven stamens or dust spikes *(abkanim)* around the disc. Because pollination *(ha'abaka)* is now finished, these stamens have wilted and at present we can observe only their remains — the small black thread-like stalks, the spoiled filament *(zir)* which has supported the "anthers" *(ma'abakim)* i.e. the boxlike appendage, that contains the pollen (the male element).

In the female flowers, one single seed-box (ovary, *sha'ala)* arises from the middle of the disc. It is topped with a small flat projection the "stigma" *(zaleket)*, i.e., the organ that collects the pollen grains *(abaka)* at pollination.

This ovary, like the fruit which develop from it, is curved and horn-shaped. On female trees we can now observe those future fruits which are at present 1-2 cm. long and 2-4 mm. thick and which will be ripe in August, at the same time as new flowers appear on the tree.

E. FEUCHTWANGER

טוד עבדי לימי חול

מדריכות מקצועות בחקלאות ובקורי בתים מקומיים

מדריכות מקצועות בחקלאות
ובקורי בתים

המגבית היהודית המאוחדת

מכרים, חברים ובעלי נכסים בעתון זה יודעים על חשיבות הפעולות של יהודי ארצות־הברית לישראל:

דרך המגבית היהודית המאוחדת הגיעה לידיעת כל יהודי אמריקה במהירות שיא. רק תרומותיהם למגבית הפצה נכבדה, אך לצורך ישראל נבנתה מחדש רשת שלמה של מוסדות חינוך ורווחה, שהושמדו בזמן המלחמה.

שלוש מתנדבים מתוך כמה מאות שעזרו בהפצת ההודעה על המגבית (או: רשימת המקומות; או: רשימת המתנדבים; או: רשימת העובדים (או: רשימת המקומות).

(mag-beet) campaign	מגבית
1) (ha'ag-shta) to increase	1) להגדיל, להעלות
('ez-ra) aid, assistance	עזרה
(mid-da) measure	2) מדה, מדידה
(nik-kar, nik-ket) appreciable	3) נכר, נכרת
(bit-zoo-a) implementation	בצוע
(k'loo-ta) absorption	קליטה
(mif-la-ga) party	מפלגה
(k'sa-feem) monetary, financial	כספים
(k'hil-la) community	קהלה
(kits-ray mo-ade) short-term	קצרי־מועד
(l'ha-gdeel) to increase	להגדיל
(t'roo-ma) contribution	תרומה
(mid-da) measure	מדה
(nik-kar, nik-ket) appreciable	נכר, נכרת
(bit-zoo-a) implementation	בצוע
(k'loo-ta) absorption	קליטה
(mif-la-ga) party	מפלגה
(k'sa-feem) monetary, financial	כספים
(k'hil-la) community	קהלה
(lee'es-seff) to collect	לגבות
(tzoo-ra) form, shape	צורה
(hal-va-a) loan	הלואה
(l'kha-set) to cover	לכסות
(hov, ho-vot) debt(s)	חוב, חובות
(mo-ade) time, term	מועד

1) (m'oo-had; m'oo-hedet) united
2) (kaso-pee, kaso-peet) monetary (m., f.)
3) (v'ee-da) conference, convention

'Starved Look' for 1954

By GAY PAULEY

NEW YORK (UP).—THE year 1954 will be the one of "the emaciated look" for the American woman.

But looks are deceiving. A woman needn't rush to the nearest diet foods counter. Wily designers say they plan to make a woman look sleek and bulgeless, without too much figure alteration, by the cut of the clothes.

Clothes will be slinkier than they've been since the 1920's, but, unlike the flapper era, there'll be plenty of bosom in 1954.

"Clothes will have that all-in-one suppleness," said a spokesman for the 34 designers of the New York Dress Institute's couture group. "The princess silhouette will be predominant. Bosoms will be high, the torso long, the waistline almost nothing.

"It'll be the emaciated look, without the starvation which goes with it."

For those who admit to a few extra pounds, the corset and brassiere industry promises "better figure moulding" with lighter-weight materials and more elastic.

Shoe manufacturers say 1954 heels will be higher.

"Heels will be very, very high and almost needle-like in shape," said one source. "A woman will have to develop a new gait."

Hats will continue to be small, and the Millinery Fashion Bureau, representing the bulk of the industry, said they will be worn at a forward pitch.

"And there'll be plenty of trimming," the bureau added. "With tight skirts so popular, some women will have to draw attention away from the hipline."

Hair will continue short and less tousled than the 1953 versions of the Italian boy cut. Matter of fact, some hair stylists say this casual cut is as outmoded as the rats and buns of grandma's day.

Rosy Make-Up

In makeup, the year promises to be one in which women aim to look like nature made them, except for eyebrows.

"Eyebrows will be marked," said one source.

Makeup colour will stress the rosy tones rather than the oranges.

"Skins will have a mat finish," said a makeup expert, ... "closer to the southern belle than to the water nymph."

Plan Your Shabbat Rest

I REACHED out a miserable hand to stop the alarm clock — three breakfasts to prepare. One nursery school lunch. Hot shaving water for the bathroom. One reluctant hibernating breadwinner, two reluctant hibernating daughters to be dug out of their snug winter-beds. Perhaps it was as late as 7.30. I looked at the clock. It was . . . and then I remembered — Shabbat. *The clock had not gone off at all.*

It proved a red-letter Shabbat, what is more. I had prepared for it according to a plan suggested by Devorah Ben Haim *of Ramat Itshak. In response to a query of mine she wrote me this letter :*

Dear Eliza,

Forgive me if I tell you that I was amused at your request for help in planning your family's Sabbath. Such a plan is traditional for all observant Jewish families. The principle is simple : regard the Sabbath as a day of rest and you will make it so.

I do all my weekend marketing on Thursday, according to a plan of *Shabbat* menus drawn up in what my family calls "Mother's Housekeeping Book." On Thursday I give the house a basic cleaning as well.

Cooking on Friday

Friday morning I devote to cooking. Of course I plan dishes that will need no further preparation the next day apart from heating. In summer, it is easy to prepare delicious hors d'oeuvres, fruit soups and cold beet root soup, salads of all kinds, jellies and cold fruit desserts.

In winter, there is the traditional *cholnt*, designed for this very purpose. But all manner of stews, goulashes, curries, pies and *ktzitzot* (not too browned these last two), as well as soups are equally suitable.

I like your idea of using the best crockery and silver to give the family a festive Sabbath. But elegance and beauty at the table must be paid for over the kitchen sink.

On Friday evening and on the Sabbath I have a special kitchen routine. *Shabbat* is the only time that I am not scrupulously careful to keep the kitchen clear of piling dishes. But I do keep the dishes off the sinkboard. Two large pails (with lids) of soapy water are tucked out of sight under the kitchen table. Into one goes dairy crockery, into the other meat. Two aluminium pots take the dairy and meat silver respectively. Cooking pots I fill with soapy water and stand on a shelf on the kitchen balcony. (Be sure to remove the lids of pots and pails on Saturday night so that the water will be aerated and fresh-smelling on Sunday).

Sunday Help

Sunday is the day I have the help of a charwoman. Actually she comes to assist me with laundry and heavy cleaning which I do on alternate weeks. But she starts the day with an hour in the kitchen — an extremely low price to pay, I think, for a joyful, carefree Sabbath, without dishwashing chores for any member of the family.

On Sunday, when the char has washed and dried my silver, I polish it and pack it away until next *Shabbat*.

Finally, Eliza, there are two secrets to making this plan succeed. The first, of course, is to plan competently. This comes with time and, I firmly believe, with the use of a large, stout, exercise book or diary. I believe that the second secret lies in regarding the Sabbath as sacred. Then you will invariably put your plan into effect.

"Goodness," commented the six-year-old contentedly, at the close of a Sabbath spent according to these suggestions, "it's been just like a holiday today, hasn't it? Not like Shabbat at all."

Her sincere thanks (and mine) to Mrs. Ben Haim, to whom it has been a pleasure to turn over this week's column.

ELIZA

Knowing Your Oats

By Devorah Emmet Wigoder

AS bread is the "staff of life," so too are cereals, including as they do the grains from which some of the best bread in the world is made. One of the most important of these is oatmeal. It is a valuable vegetable food and can be used not only as a breakfast dish but as the base for many dishes, potato substitutes, cookies and desserts.

Until recently, oatmeal was rationed, but now it is freely obtainable. Ask your grocer for it and don't be discouraged if he says he is out of "Quacker." In the near future you'll see oatflakes, now sold by weight, on the shelves packaged in convenient boxes and much easier to use because it is precooked! Cereals cooked in milk improve in taste and obviously this is one more way for your child to reach his necessary quota of daily milk intake. Let's start with breakfast possibilities, beginning with the ever-welcome hot oatmeal — for a cold or rainy day.

Oatmeal Porridge

To three cups of boiling water slowly add one and a half cups of oatmeal. Add a dash of salt. Cook until tender either directly over the flame, stirring all the time, or put the pan of oatmeal into a second pan of hot water. Keep the pan covered in this case, and cook for about five minutes. This serves four. Most people prefer to eat cereal piping hot, adding sugar and milk at the table. Honey or a tablespoon of marmalade make good variations.

If someone in the family is suffering from a cold or a tummy upset, try this for a simple meal-in-one-dish.

Oatflakes and Cheese

To one cup of hot, cooked cereal add one tablespoon of butter or margarine and one cup of grated yellow cheese. Stir well until the cheese is melted. Serve at once.

Swiss Breakfast Dish

Soak one cup of oat flakes in barely enough milk or water to cover it for a few minutes, and if using water add four tablespoons from the top of the milk, two small apples or bananas, and two tablespoons of sugar. Mix well. Serves four. It is not necessary to cook it — and the soaking takes only a jiffy.

Oatcakes

Mix one and a half cups of oatmeal with a little less than half a cup of flour and a pinch of salt. Melt two tablespoons of fat, add to mixture. Moisten with just enough boiling water to make a firm paste. Roll out thinly, cut into triangles. Bake in a moderate oven for 30 minutes or cut into circles and bake in the wonderpot for about 40 minutes. Serve with jam or honey.

For lunch or supper, here are some suggestions. In case you have any cereal left over from breakfast put it in a loaf-pan or mould, chill thoroughly. Unmould, and cut into half inch slices. Brown on both sides in shortening and serve with honey or marmalade as a dessert. Or serve with tomato sauce to which you have added half a cup of grated yellow cheese. This makes a nice variation for lunch.

Oat meal adds a flavour to soups that will make your guests wonder how you did it. It's excellent — try it in vegetable soup. Cook at least half a kilo of mixed vegetables (cut up), just before you are ready to pour in the stock add three tablespoons of oatmeal. Add seasoning and a little parsley.

Oatmeal Fritters

Mix two tablespoons of oatmeal with one tablespoon of flour, dash of salt, one teaspoon of baking powder. Add enough milk to form a thick smooth batter and beat lightly. Melt a little fat in a frying pan, and drop the oatmeal fritter batter by dessertspoonfuls. When brown on one side, turn and brown on the other. Sprinkle with sugar. Serve hot.

Here's something nice for cocktail parties and hors d'oeuvres:

Oatmeal Cheese Biscuits

Toast one and a half cups of oatmeal in the oven for a few minutes then add one tablespoon of melted fat, a pinch of salt and one teaspoon of seasoning mixed with two tablespoons of boiling water. Mix to a stiff paste. Add more water if necessary. Knead well and roll out very thinly on a board dusted with oatmeal. Cut into rounds and bake for about 25 minutes in a moderate oven or for 35 minutes in a wonderpot. When warm, spread with white cheese, or when cool, use as a base for sliced yellow hard cheese or any savoury sandwich spread. A variation of this is to grate two tablespoons of hard yellow cheese into the mixture before baking and to add a teaspoon of caraway seeds.

Oatmeal Crispies

Mix well half a cup of oatmeal with six tablespoons of flour, five tablespoons of sugar, a pinch of mixed spice and a pinch of salt. To this add six tablespoons of melted fat and a quarter teaspoon of bicarbonate of soda. Moisten mixture with two tablespoons of warm water. Mix to a paste, and roll out on a floured board. Cut into fingers. Bake in a greased tin in a moderate oven for about 15 minutes.

Mock Macaroons

Cream together half a cup of margarine, eight tablespoons of sugar and two tablespoons of honey. Add a drop of vanilla essence and a teaspoon of almond essence, then one cup of flour and one cup of oatmeal. Knead thoroughly, roll out on a floured board, quarter of an inch thick, and cut into rounds. Bake in a moderate oven until brown — about 20 minutes.

Crusty Apple Pudding

Mix together one cup of oatmeal and four tablespoons of sugar. Fill a greased baking dish or wonderpot with alternate layers of stewed apples, oatmeal and a sprinkling of melted fat — (about three tablespoons). Finish with oats and fat. Bake in a moderate oven for 20 to 30 minutes or in a wonderpot for 45 minutes. The pudding may be varied by using figs or dates.

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UNO AT WORK

By ANDREW BOYD

THE UNITED NATIONS. By Arnu Vandenbosch and W.N. Hogan. McGraw-Hill, London. 484 pp. 40/-.

EVERYMAN'S UNITED NATIONS. U.N. Dept. of Public Information. 488 pp. 11/-.

It is a curious fact that no comprehensive book on the United Nations has yet been published in English except in the United States. "The United Nations," a detailed study of the structure and work of the organization, by two American professors, will therefore be very welcome to students and others outside America, though they should perhaps be warned that it covers only the first six years of the U.N.'s existence.

Originally prepared for American college classes, the book has been clearly and carefully arranged, and is, so far as your reviewer can judge, faultlessly accurate in its facts and very well balanced in their presentation — virtues which are the more commendable when dealing with a subject of such wide extent and complexity. The background information on the work of the Secretariat and the illuminating commentary on the difficulties inherent in framing universally acceptable conventions on Human Rights are particularly well done.

Complex Machinery

In fact, "The United Nations" is so good that, paradoxically, one could wish that it had been that much better. It brings to mind one's childhood fear — never entirely eradicated—that what is worthy must inevitably also be dull. One cannot help comparing it, quite unfairly, to its detriment, with the one full-length book on the subject published in Britain in recent years — "The United Nations and Power Politics" by John MacLaurin. John MacLaurin's regrettable bias and inaccuracy was balanced by a liveliness which made his book a pleasure to read.

It may be objected that this is a merely frivolous point of view and that the student, if not the general reader, is anxious to learn and does not need to have his interest coaxed alive. To this one can only reply that the United Nations is an intensely interesting subject for study after — but only after — one has mastered the essentials of its machinery, much of which is very heavy going indeed.

A little less discretion on the author's part about controversial matters — such as the failings of UNESCO or the rights and wrongs of the colonial and anti-colonial policies in the trusteeship committees — might have acted as sugar coating for the factual pills which have to be swallowed if the history and politics of this vital experiment in international organization are to be fully understood. As it is, one must be grateful for a first-class reference book and still continue to hope for the appearance of something more.

The fourth edition of "Everyman's United Nations" continues to earn its reputation as the most useful general survey produced by the Department of Public Information, containing as it does all the essential facts in the history and development of the U.N. up to the end of December 1952.

Being the work of many hands, it suffers a little from a lack of overall direction, and as a result the reader may sometimes find difficulty in seeing the wood for the trees But as an adjunct to more advanced reading on U.N. subjects, its clear unwinding of the tangled threads of figures, dates and sequences of events is invaluable. The only trouble is that, like too many books these days, it has suffered such a long time lag between completion and publication.

THE LAW OF NATIONS

The latest volume of the Grotius Society (the British society of international lawyers) contains the addresses given at its Annual Conference of International Law and the papers read to the Society during the year. At the conference, the distinguished Belgian jurist, M. Rolin, read a paper on the European Defence Community; and the two English representatives at The Hague Conference on Private International Law, Professors Wortley and Cheshire, gave a report on the conference. Of the seven other papers, five deal with current issues of Public International Law and International Relations: Neutrality under the United Nations, International Authority and the Enforcement of Law; the United Nations and the Rule of Law, and the Anglo-Norwegian Fisheries case which was heard before the International Court of Justice.

The paper by Mr. G.G. Fitzmaurice (now Chief Legal Adviser of the British Foreign Office) on the Rule of Law is a critical and stimulating analysis of the use — or misuse — of legal organs by the United Nations. The rule of law in international affairs means the subordination of States in their dealings to the body of rules of international law. In only one case, the dispute between Great Britain and Albania about the Corfu Channel, has the Security Council recommended recourse to the International Court of Justice; and in no case has it requested an advisory opinion, though there has been no lack of difficult legal and procedure problems arising out of the Council's work. The Sixth Legal Committee of the Assembly is neglected. The rule of law, it seems, is not a popular concept with the majority of the members of the United Nations, as it is with the countries of the Common Law. The treatment of Chinese representation in the United Nations is a signal example of the evasion of legal issues.

The two papers on Private International Law concern the residence of the individual in Anglo-American law; and the handling of foreign law by English practitioners. Professor Lawson urges that systematic training in comparative law is required; and we have need of lawyers like the former Civilians of Doctors Commons who appear in Dickens' novels.

Altogether a valuable collection of studies.

NORMAN BENTWICH

Publications Received

Reinhold, H., Dynamics of Youth Aliya Groups. Dept. for Child and Youth Aliya, Jerusalem.

Tyrrell, G.N.M., Apparitions. Duckworth, London.

Jones, M., The Last Barricade. Cape, London.

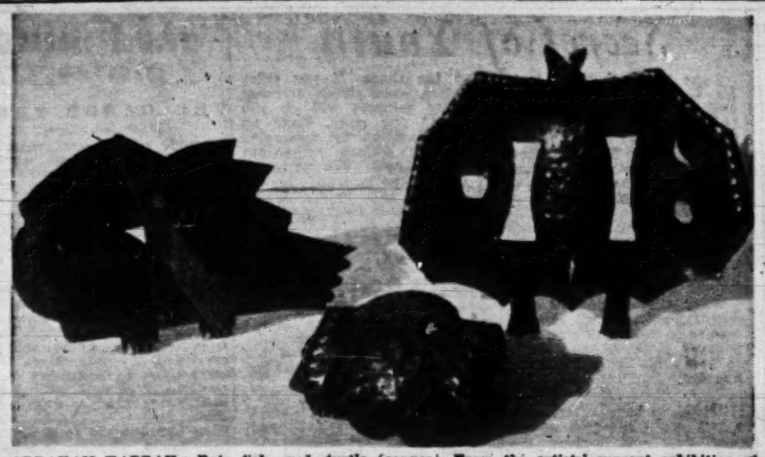
Hamilton, M.A., Up Hill All the Way. Cape, London.

Frankenstein, C., Between Past and Future. Henrietta Szold Foundation, Jerusalem.

HEBREW

Gvaresky, G., Olamo Hakatan shel Don Camillo. (The Little World of Don Camillo). Massada, Tel Aviv.

Shalom, S. & Kramer, S., Carmelit, Kovetz Sifruti (Literary Collection) Dvir, Tel Aviv.



ABRAHAM HABBAH : Bat, fish and turtle (copper). From the artists' current exhibition at the Bezalel Museum, Jerusalem (reviewed on page 6). Photo by Braun

Physics for the Common Man

DIE WELT DER UNGEWOHNTEN DIMENSIONEN. Versuch einer gemeinverstaendlichen Darstellung der modernen Physik und ihrer philosophischen Folgerungen. By Arnold Hildesheimer. Sijthoff, Leiden. 368 pp.

By W. Z. LAQUEUR

The only qualification of the present writer to review Dr. Hildesheimer's book is the fact that although his knowledge of the subject matter is negligible, the book is written for the general reader. Modern physics has become so complicated and presupposes so many things, that the average layman is at a loss to understand most of the "popular" introductions (even the best among them) because the learned authors simply cannot realize how much the uninitiated do not know. We do not profess to know whether there is any truth in the apocryphal story of what Planck said about Einstein ("He thinks people will be able to understand him if he inserts twice on every page the words "My dear reader") but the situation is not really very different.

Dr. Hildesheimer's book, introduced by Nobel Prize winner Werner Heisenberg, has the triple advantage of being a lucid explanation of modern physics, of dealing with both the theory of relativity and the quantum theory (most books of this kind deal with one only), and of commenting on the philosophical implications of the achievements of modern physics, which, in my opinion, is really the most important feature of the book.

Changing Theories

The progress of physics in the last 50 years has destroyed or undermined most of the fundamental assumptions of the classic physics of the 18th and 19th centuries: the theory of relativity and even more, quantum physics and Heisenberg's formula, which says that one cannot at the same time define the place and the impulse of an electron, the results of the work of Bohr, Born, Schroedinger and others have shown that there is no causality (in the traditional sense) in the microcosm but only the law of probability. These and other basic theories of modern physics have, of course, a direct bearing on such issues as determinism or indeterminism, causality or eternal laws of matter, and not least, on the question of whether there is a "mystic sphere" (as Einstein and other physicists say) which will never be perceived — or whether the discovery of the "last" laws of nature is merely a question of time.

There are, very roughly speaking, three possible philosophical interpretations: Dialectical materialism disregards on the whole the progress of modern physics. The official attitude towards the quantum theory in Russia, for instance, is not unlike the stand of the left in me. The only certainty vis-a-vis Galileo: The physicists are allowed to use heretical theories in their practical work, but they are forbidden to draw the obvious "ideological" conclusions. Positivism says that the knowledge of nature is limited, but that this definition does not mean that behind the limit looms something which will be hidden from us for ever. This means that the task of physics is to describe physical phenomena, i.e. the relation between various objects, but not to look for another real world behind that which we perceive with our senses and scientific instruments. Metaphysics, on the other hand, is the attempt "to conceive the world as a whole by means of thought" (Russell) in view of our organic inability to find out anything more on the essence of things.

Modern physics, concludes the author in this highly interesting and thought-provoking work, has moved very far from the "certainties" of the 19th century physicists and their conviction that all questions one day will find a rational answer: "We have proceeded far and risen to the highest peak of a mountain chain. But once we arrive up there we find only fog around us, while from below everything appeared so very clear and simple." This does not mean, in the opinion of Dr. Hildesheimer, that the study of physics should be discontinued. On the contrary.

DEATH OF THE NOVEL

PHILIP TOYNBEE

For many years now there has been a rumbling insurrection among some critics against the despotic sway of the novel in modern literature. This, with the brisk pioneering contempt of Paul Valery as their example, has been loudest among French writers and critics; but it has been heard in other countries, too.

In England, this rebellious spirit has often taken the form of an off-hand and parenthetical statement that no novel could be written after James Joyce's 'Ulysses." That gigantic compendium, it has been held, summed up all the novels of the past and printed a forbidding full-stop to the rambling sentence made by all previous novelists. In France it is Proust who is held responsible for this definitive act of punctuation.

A French Verdict

In the December number of *La Nouvelle Revue Francaise*, M. E.M. Cioran has written an article with the simple and devastating title of "Fin Du Roman" (end of the novel) which suggests that he is delivering a funeral oration rather than plotting an assassination. He buries the novel with the utmost zest and with, to a novelist, a terrible air of patting down the sods against any possibility of a resurrection. M. Cioran admits, of course, that the novel still exists, and indeed that it dominates the literary scene; but he denies that it can still be alive. Dead novels continue to proliferate, but he demands that they should cease to exist physically in decent acceptance of their long-ago death in the spirit.

The arguments of this article are very powerful. "Everyone is a potential novelist today, just as everyone was a potential theologian in the Middle Ages." Everyone believes in the intrinsic value of his own experience: our modern faith in psychology persuades us that our trivial thoughts and activities are of interest and importance.

The novel is the art-form of self-conscious man, forever examining the workings of his own mind, miserably bogged down in the trivial details of daily life. "The monumental, the unreflectingly great is no longer possible; on the contrary, the mere *category* now usurps our interest." "It is now the individual who makes art, no longer art which makes the individual." Metaphysics, which involve man's faculty to see himself *sub specie aeternitatis*, have been supplanted by psychology which holds man in the grip of his own meaningless context in time and place.

Mirror of the Times

It seems to me that there is a lot of truth in this attack. The great fault of the novel has always been its tendency to elevate the insignificant into a spurious significance, to maintain that facts, and fictional facts at that, are in themselves worthy of our attention. Valery said that he could not conceive of himself writing the sentence: "The Marquise then poured out the tea," and that being incapable of writing such a sentence he was incapable of writing a novel.

It is also true that the novel, in our time, has developed elephantiasis: to most ordinary readers literature is the novel and no other form of writing exists for them. We should remember that the ancient world has left us only two books — "The Golden Ass" of Apuleius, and Petronius's "Satyricon" — which can properly be described as novels, and that in our own civilization the novel did not develop as a distinctive literary form until the 17th century. It is not an inevitable way of writing; it is a peculiar and surprising phenomenon of our own time.

But this does not mean either that the novel is already dead or that it should be killed as soon as possible. We have produced this odd, and in some ways disreputable, method of communication because it is peculiarly suited to our time. The scientific mind, which first began to operate widely and fully in that same 17th century which witnessed the birth of the novel, is analytical, inductive, empirical.

The novel is the art form of a world which is dominated by the spirit of science. But the greatest scientists have not been content with the mere collection and correlation of facts: they have made daring leaps in the dark to discover, or at least to suggest, certain great general laws of nature. Wordsworth described Newton as

... a mind forever
Voyaging through strange
seas of thought, alone,

and this suggests something utterly different from the learned categorizing which so often passes for science in the popular imagination.

In just the same way there have been, and there still are, novelists who transcend their own experience and the detailed information which they are bound to purvey. "War and Peace" is not *about* Napoleon's invasion of Russia in 1812: it uses the details of that time and that place to make a great, true and permanent statement about man, his nature and his fate. It is, in fact, only the bad novel which is dead and which deserved to die. If only it would lie down, as well as die!

(OFNS).

Round The Bookshops

HEBREW . . .

The speeches delivered by Eliahu Golomb (some of them at closed meetings which now see light for the first time) and the letters and articles he wrote, go to make up the second volume of "Hevyon Oz" (Hidden strength, Ayanot, IL.3.900), edited by Yehuda Arazi. The character and spiritual make-up of this yishuv and labour leader, worker and uncrowned general of the Haganah emerges and marches hand in hand with the history of Jewish self-defence in this country.

Ya'acov Davidson takes up the thread of the defence scheme in the form of poetry; his "Etz Hassadeh" (Trees of the Field, Yavneh, IL.1.500) is dedicated to

The brothers who died and the sons who fell
To climax the birth of their nation
Who gave their all — their strength, their soul
The pride of their generation.

"Mafteah" ("Key," Hakibbutz Hameuhad, IL.0.300) is an index of "Sefer Hapalmach," arranged by Tamar Duvdevani.

With the large wave of immigration, there has arisen the problem of "Eretz Yisrael Hashniya" (The Second Eretz-Yisrael), presumably alluding to the newcomers who so far have not been integrated into the economic and social fabric of the State. Mendel Mann, who approaches this virgin field for the novel, tries to state the problem and seek a solution in "Bikfar Natush" (In an Abandoned Village, Hakibbutz Hameuhad, IL.2-), translated from the Yiddish manuscript. *M.H.*

. . . AND FOREIGN

"The Adventures of Augie March", by Saul Bellow (Viking, New York, IL.5.625), is a 536 pages long novel dealing in Proustian style with the life of a Chicago Jew. Recently hailed by leading American critics as the greatest American novel of the last decade.

"The High and The Mighty" by Ernest K. Gann (Shane, N.Y., IL.4.375), an absorbing tale of people trapped in a doomed aeroplane. Nothing profound, but compelling reading on the lines of "The Caine Mutiny."

"Earthly Creatures," by Charles Jackson (Farrar Strauss & Young, N.Y., IL.1.875, also available in a pocket book) contains remarkable short stories by the author of "The Lost Weekend." In a class by themselves among modern writing, these stories have everything a critical reader can want.

"Hornblower and the Atropos," by C.S. Forester (Little Brown, N.Y., IL.4.375), a new section of the saga of Nelson's naval commander. For Hornblower addicts, it fills in the gap between the lieutenant and the captain.

"Collected Tales of Walter De La Mare," (Viking, N.Y., IL. 6.250), gives 24 stories by the great English poet, somewhat mystical and obscure, but well worth reading for the fine prose and the perception of things below the surface of normal life. Back in America, we have "American Novels and Stories of Henry James," (Knopf, N.Y., IL.7.500), with four novels and nine stories by the novelist who is equally admired in England and the United States. The people are rich, their passions and thoughts complicated, the language subtle and suggestive.

Non Fiction

In "Cockney Communist," by Bob Drake (John Day, London, IL.3.750), another "ex" tells us why he hates red. But this is different from the usual recantation — Drake is no intellectual, no "parlour pink;" he is one of England's workers who became disillusioned with the Party. *P.G.*

Two American Anthologies

THE ANTIOCH REVIEW ANTHOLOGY. Ed. Paul Bixler. World Publishers, New York. 470 pp., $6.00.

MODERN WRITING. Ed. Wm. Phillips and Philip Rahv. Avon Publications, New York. 281 pp. 35 c.

Antioch College is a unique American university which bases its curriculum on work as well as on study. Half the students leave the college every three months and work at all kinds of jobs in business and industry, which give them direct contact with everyday life, while the other half returns from work to academic pursuits.

The influence of this unusual arrangement is felt in The Antioch Review Anthology, which is edited by members of the college staff, though it is not an official publication. There are 45 selections from the Review in this anthology, and the general level is high, especially in the social studies which deal with labour problems, Socialism and planning, the question of Communism, U.S. foreign policy, and problems of political science in general.

The subjects are treated vigorously and with complete independence of thought; whoever imagines that academic freedom is dead or moribund in the U.S. would do well to look into this volume. The prevalent atmosphere is one of a pragmatic liberal humanism, and it is refreshing to find the authors responding tartly to the reactionary neo-Thomist mumbo-jumbo of Mortimer Adler and his school. One would only wish that in addition to the sound social analysis and meliorist tendencies there were also rather more penetrating social insights. The fiction and poetry do not come up to the social studies in excellence.

"Modern Writing" is a collection of fiction, criticism and poetry in pocket-book form, in which all the pieces are printed for the first time; it is also the first of a series. The selection is exceptionally good and we highly recommend its purchase. It starts rather inauspiciously with an odd story by Clay Patman, in which an American Jewish couple serve as symbols for cultural decadence and vulgarity, with an effect that is grotesque and unpleasant. If the author is non-Jewish, then the motive, even if unconscious, is clear; if he is Jewish, then it is perhaps clearer still. There is more than adequate compensation for this beginning in two fine long stories by Augusta Walker and Eleanor Clark, in the enchanting childhood reminiscences of Colette, and in a stimulating article on Stendhal's politics in his novels by Irving Howe.

Highlights from Vienna and Tel Aviv

There are two highlights of the very first order in this volume. There is a nouvelle, "Tonka," by Robert Musil (1880-1942), the Austrian author of "The Man Without Qualities," who, we are certain, will soon take his well-merited place in the pantheon of modern letters beside Proust and Joyce; the neglect of his work during his lifetime is incomprehensible. The story is one of the three which appeared in 1924 in a volume called "Three Women." "Tonka" is an unqualified masterpiece, a subtle and extremely moving rendering of the dialectic relation between eros and intellect, the story of a scientist-inventor (Musil was both) and his mistress.

The other highlight is a chapter from a Polish novel "Restless," by Leo Lipski. It concerns the friendship of two youths with artistic interests, and is told somewhat in the manner of Thomas Mann, to whom reference is indeed made in the narrative, as well as to numerous other West European writers and musicians. The writing is very good, and one would like to read the whole novel.

A glance at the biographical note revealed to our great surprise that Mr. Lipski is a resident of Tel Aviv who settled in Israel after the recent war. We hope that some local publisher will make a point of bringing out a book of this quality in Hebrew translation.

MEIR MINDLIN

Saga of the Negev

SEFER HANEGEV (Book of the Negev). A literary anthology compiled and edited by Ephraim and Menahem Talmi. Amihai, Tel Aviv. 367 pp., IL.6.900.

The fascinating and terrifying Negev, with its wild beauty and utter desolation awaiting the loving hand and spirit of the Jewish pioneer, is the subject of this comprehensive survey in story and poem, in articles and pictures. The collaborators have approached their subject in a spirit of respect and admiration and have diligently combed all available literature, from ancient times to the present day.

Here the Patriarchs roamed with their numerous flocks, pitching their tents, building altars and "calling upon the name of the Lord." Here came Moses' twelve emissaries who reported of the South as a "goodly land" but, letting their imagination run loose, "a land that consumeth its inhabitants." Then Solomon and his ships off to Ophir for gold, the Nabataneans, the last stand at Massada and—a leap through the centuries, to "operation Ten Plagues" and "Operation Ayin" to put an end to the Egyptian invasion; the rush to Eilat to hoist Israel's flag on the Red Sea coast. And then in 1953, the new settlements of Givat Ruth and Givat Rachel near Nitzana, to complete the chain begun by Gvulot over a decade ago.

Does history repeat itself? What the halutzim set out to do in the Emek over thirty years ago, the younger pioneers are doing in the Negev today. Nature is harsh in the Negev, but it will be persuaded to come to terms, and this vast desert, comprising over half the area of the State, will again blossom as the rose.

This is the message conveyed in this fine volume. Its value is still increased by a list of Negev settlements, indicating distances in relation to Beersheba, a log of the War of Liberation, an index, and a list of sources from whence the material was taken.

"Sefer Hanegev" should find its place on the family bookshelf, in every school library and in all youth clubrooms.

M. HURWITZ

Stamp of the week

Lucky people all over Europe are enjoying winter sports holidays in Switzerland. Never mind if you cannot afford it, but as stamp collectors, we can get a lot of pleasure out of two new Swiss stamps.

One perforated 11½ and produced in photogravure colours of yellow and green, shows the post bus which is a feature of the Swiss scene and one of the few buses with an almost musical horn.

The two stamps in the set maintain Switzerland's reputation for fine philately. They cost 10d in London.

London Express Service

Life and Letters

Television in Schools

Three weekly television programmes are being broadcast to primary schools in France, UNESCO reports. One programme is intended to teach geography, the arts and natural science and another deals with sources of energy. The third programme, called "School and Life," gives visual explanations of important current events. These television broadcasts are especially appreciated in the countryside where children have little access to museums, exhibitions and educational films. Already 115 rural schools in the Ile de France region and in Normandy have been equipped with television sets.

Israel Linguistic Society

A new society was formed in Jerusalem last month for the purpose of discussing linguistic problems, in particular in connection with Hebrew. At the inaugural session, Mr. Meir Fraenkel delivered an address on his theory of basic roots. It is proposed to publish a quarterly dealing with these problems.

Dangerous Maps

For offending Arab national feelings by mentioning the existence of the State of Israel and listing Jerusalem as its capital, the Jordan Government has banned atlases published by Philips, the well-known London publishers, according to a report in "Falastin," the Old City daily.

Chess

JANUARY 15, 1954

Problem No. 785
P. ten CATE, Rotterdam

Specially Composed for **The Jerusalem Post**

Ke7; Qd4; Re7, Rh7; Kt6f, Kt5, Pe7, f4, g6. (3)
Ke6; Qf7; Bg3, Bb3; Kt4f2. (3)
White mates in Two

Problem No. 786
Charles S. JACOBS, Winchester C.S.M., 1950
(on the occasion of his 80th birthday)

Kh7; Qd1; Rd7, Bd3, Re1; Bb6; Kt4f3, Kt5; Pb6, b7; d5, e7. (12)
Ke4; Qa8; Ra5; Kt3f7; Pc6, d4, e6, f4, f5, g5. (10)
White mates in Three

Endgame No. 12. White (Marshall) —Ke6; Rf6; Pb4, c4, h7 (5). Black (Mr. Clure)—Ka8 Re7, Rh5; Pb6, e7, f7 (6).—**White to play and draw.**

SOLUTIONS

Problem No. 783 (Pintes): 1.Qe2! **Endgame No. 69** (Kasparian): 1.Rb3+ Kd7 2.Rb8—b7+ Kc6 3. Rb6+ ! Kc5 4.R:c6 K:b6 5.Re1 Rh1! 6.Kf3! Bb3 7.Ra1—and White draws manoeuvering the Rook along the 1st row; 7.-Bd7 8.Kg2 Be5+ 9.f3; 6.-Bh3 7.Re6+ Kc5 8.Rb6, and White draws by manoeuvering the Rook along the "h" file. Noteworthy are the two near trias e.g. 1.Rc3+? Kd7 2.Rd4+ Ke6 3.Re4 Kf7 4.R:c6 K:e6 5.Rc1 Bb2+! 6. Kg2 Bd4+ 7.f3 Rh7 and wins; or 5.Re6+ Kf7 6.Re1 Rh1! 7.Kf3 Bb3 and wins. If the main variation 1.R:c6? K:b7 4.Ra1 Rh1 5.Kf3 Bb2 6.Re7+ Be7 and wins.

SHATOVICH RETAINS TITLE

The third Zahal championship which concluded last week was marked for its exceptionally high standard of play and the bitter fight for the title which prevailed right from the first round. By its organization, the number of players and the equality of the play it was undoubtedly one of the most important tournaments held recently. The Army championships have shown steady progress since they began three years ago, each of them marked by the participation of new players, young talents as well as veterans, who have distinguished themselves in their countries of origin. The present tournament was no exception. It is quite safe to say that the top players do not fall short of the Candidate-to-Master rank and more, undoubtedly, will be heard of them in future. On the whole the championship proved an inspiring affair, both for participants and onlookers.

The present Zahal champion, S. Shatovich demonstrated a very high and stable standard of play and went through the entire tournament unbeaten. Winning ten games and drawing five he scored 12½ points and justly retained his title. Second place went to Kagan, undoubtedly the most aggressive player in the first round.

Postal workers'team drew their second match with Richon-le-Zion by 5:5. On the first board Labunski defeated Dinner.

GAME No. 427

White: Platt
Black: Bernstein

1.e4 c5 2.Kf3 Kc6 3.d4 c:d4 4. Kt:d4 g6 5.f4 Bg7 6.c6 Kf: d4 7.c:d4 Qb6 8.e5 d6 9.Kc3 a6 10.Bc4 b5 11.0-0 Bg4 12.Qa4+ Bd7 13.B:f7+! K:f7 14.Q:d7 Q:d4+ 15.Kh1 Kth6 16.Be3! ! Q:e3 17.Kt:d5 Qe5 18. Q:e7+ Kg8 19.Qe6+ Kh7 20.Kte7 Rhe8 21.Q:g6+ Kh8 22.f5; R:e7 23.f6 Q:e6 24.f:e7 Q:e7 25.Rae1 Qd7 26.Q:h5 d5 27.Rf6! Kh7 28.Rfe6 Rf8 29.Qe8+ Kg6 30.Re8 Qf7 31. R:f8+ K:f8 32.Qd3 Kg6 33. Rf1 Qe6 34.h3 Kt:f7 35.Qe5 h5 36. Qh8+ Kh7 37.Qf4 Kt:d6 38.Qh4+ Qh6 39.Qe8 d4 40.Rf4 Be5—draw agreed.

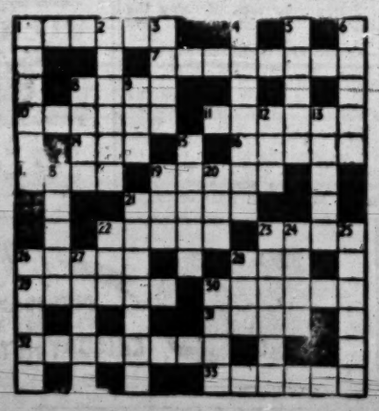
Rest o.e. tournament: Group I: Weiler 6, Rauch 5, Reed and Fuss 4, Livni Herman and Chalik 3½. Group II: Mechner and Wolfinger 5, Dr. Wolf and Dr. Gotlieb 4½, Attidi 3, Bron 2.

HASTINGS TOURNAMENT

The sensation of the contest was the victory of Alexander, the English master (a code clerk in the Foreign Office), over the Russian grandmaster Bornstein in a 7th round game remarkable both for its quality and length — 120 moves in 14 hours play, game five times adjourned. Alexander also disposed of Tolush, the other Russian master, who was not in his usual form, in the short number of 26 moves.

Scores after the 9th round were: Alexander 6½, Bronstein 5½ and one adjourned (against the German Teschner). O'Kelly 5½, Teschner 4½ (1) Matanovic, Stafnson, Tolush 4½, Tartakower 3½, Wade 3, Horne 2.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS:— 1, It's certainly a draw as a money-maker. 7, Red-nosed animal? 8, They're eaten in slices. 10, Struggle to produce rivets. 11, The cleansing stone 14 Adam's is not intoxicating. 16, "14 Across" in a ship, and of special appeal to women. 17, Actually less than one. 19, Thrustful sort of game? 21, Are they eaten daily? 22, Not particularly important. 23, The place for panto babes. 26, Foreigners employed by barbers? 28, Garbage container? 29, One side of Manchester. 30, It keeps your head up. 31, She appears in flannels, 32, An old joke, but you might swallow it. 33, No love for a tangled thread.

DOWN.— 1, You'd be crazy to lose it. 2, It's easy to make the Italian face about. 3, Language from overseas. 4, Pours in. 5, Lived up to a bad name. 6, Wood in your shoes? 8, Rain in the country? 9, But she might be more than seventy. 12, A marvellous start! 13, Room for nothing but a musical instrument. 15, Wise words from a cracker? 18, Stage companion! 19, Not a lot of butter. 20, Solution to a problem of note? 21, Leaves those sandy tracts. 22, A favourite selection of pipe tobacco. 23, You don't have to crack a pickled one. 24, Section of a dog leash. 25, Used a divining rod. 26, Boxer's drink? 27, You may buy it in sheets! 28, Container for a nib perhaps. 30, The way of the pathologist.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS.— 1, Stood. 6, Carol. 9, Taxicab. 10, Party. 11, Bells. 12, Natal. 13, Wearier. 15, Mab. 17, Alps. 18, Defins. 19, De-P.O.-t. 20, Trowel. 22, Sear. 24, Sun. 25, Descend. 28, Mo-t-or. 27, Idles. 28, Super(b). 29, Single-t. 30, Brest. 31, Ashes.

DAWN. — 2, Travel. 3, Otters. 4, Day(break). 5, Cigar. 6, Cab-aret. 7, Abel. 8, Oil-can. 12, Newel. 13, Waits. 14, Apron. 15, Mince(pies). 18, Beard. 18, D-over. 19, Deposit. 21, Rudder. 22, Scouts. 23, Annexe. 25, Derry. 26, Mass. 27, Sea(lion).

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